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POVERTY TALK UNSOOUND, SAYS BERLIN EDITOR

Arguments Showing German Inability to Meet Dawes Payments Decried

CASES OF PROSPERITY IN INDUSTRY CITED

Industry Has Improved on 1927 "Record Year" Despite Borrowings, It Is Claimed

This is the second of two articles dealing with Germany and the reparations conference.

By HOWARD SIEPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The pessimism in regard to Germany's economic status, prevalent here in view of the reparations conference in Paris, is not shared by the fact that it threatens to undermine German credit if taken seriously. Germany's reparations creditors, he recently wrote, will conclude a sound debt agreement only with a sound Germany.

The pessimism is based on the alleged inability of German economics to provide the necessary surplus to enable the payment of 2,500,000 marks annually from the country's own resources. Undoubtedly there has been a decline in business in the past year, as compared with 1927. But this decline has only been partial, much slighter than expected and moreover the year 1927 was generally known as a "record year" for the conditions of which were never expected to last. In fact, economic experts hold that industry fared considerably better last year than had been expected, in some instances the turnover even exceeded that of the "record year." Some would attribute this to the aid obtained from short-term borrowings abroad and thus are apt to describe this power of resistance as artificial. But many business reports seem to indicate in several instances at least it was also due to a sufficient amount of orders and thus based on sound business.

Electric Concern's Increase
The annual report of a factory for railway equipment is of some interest in this connection. This branch of industry is supposed to be suffering especially under unfavorable business conditions for which reparations are held responsible.

Jobs at City Hall Not So Big a Plum, Say the Holders

Consensus in Chicago Is That Loss of Prestige Keeps Capable Workers Aloof

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICAGO—A "city hall job" may be a political plum, but, in the opinion of the job-holders themselves, it is decidedly lacking in prestige. Moreover, evidence that municipal positions are held in contempt by the community at large was found by Prof. Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago, through 4680 questionnaires which he directed.

The majority of answers went against the "payroll" but Prof. White held the business man and the high-up politician responsible for the situation, exonerating to a large extent the much-blamed municipal job-holder.

KELLOGG PACT KEPT ON AGENDA OF DUTCH

AMSTERDAM—The second chamber has rejected by a large majority the proposal to withdraw the Kellogg Pact from the agenda of the present session in view of "present political conditions."

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Road Tax Dodgers Must Build Roads

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Constantinople
TEN THOUSAND inhabitants of the village of Stambul have declared themselves unable to pay the road tax—a tax which amounts to \$5 a year.

TWO SURPRISES RUMORED FOR NEW CABINET

Commerce and Agriculture
Posts Expected to Go to
Unmentioned Men

WASHINGTON (AP)—President-elect Hoover has completed his Cabinet with the retention of James J. Davis as Secretary of Labor and the selection for agriculture and commerce of two men who are described as surprise appointments.

It is said by those close to the President-elect that the names of the remaining two men have not even been mentioned in any of the widespread speculation about the cabinet which has been going the rounds ever since election day. It was added that they were outstanding citizens.

The other men regarded by Mr. Hoover's friends as Cabinet certainties are Henry L. Stimson of New York, to be Secretary of State; Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury; James W. Good, of Iowa, Secretary of War; William D. Mitchell, of Minnesota, Attorney-General; Walter F. Brown, of Ohio, Postmaster-General; Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California, Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Good, who will take over the war portfolio, has a thorough knowledge of governmental business gleaned from 12 years' service in the House of Representatives.

Coming from Iowa to Congress in 1909 without having held any previous important public office, he soon took his place among the leaders of the House, and from 1919 to 1923 was the chairman of the important Appropriations committee.

The experience of Mr. Good in the House is regarded here as of importance to the incoming Chief Executive, for the Iowa is expected to serve as one of Mr. Hoover's chief contacts with Congress.

How long Mr. Davis will remain in the Cabinet as Secretary of Labor is not specified. Recently William N. Doak, of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, a close friend of Mr. Hoover, has been frequently mentioned for the labor post.

Mr. Davis is one of the original appointees in the Cabinet of Warren C. Harding and has held office eight years.

Quiet "Thank You" Is Wright Speech

Honored by Congress for
Invention of Airplane, He
Says Much in Two Words

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Orville Wright's modest "Thank you!" when Dwight P. Davis, Secretary of War, pinned the Distinguished Service Cross to his breast was voiced so low that it had to be repeated a second time to make a record for the sound motion pictures, which were taking the ceremony.

The cross, which is granted to civilians only by special act of Congress, was awarded to Mr. Wright and to his brother, Wilbur Wright, posthumously.

"By his vision, perseverance, courage and skill," Mr. Davis said in reading the congressional citation accompanying the medal, "he, in collaboration with his brother, Wilbur Wright, designed, constructed and operated the airplane which at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Dec. 17, 1903, made the first successful flight under its own power and carrying a human operator—thereby making possible the achievements which are now stirring the emotions and pride of the world."

SOUTH AFRICAN-REICH TREATY IS EXPLAINED

LONDON—Replying to a question about the treaty between South Africa and Germany, L. S. Amery, Dominions Secretary, pointed out that it provided that goods produced or manufactured in Germany would on importation to the Union of South Africa be entitled to the same treatment as similar goods produced or manufactured in any other country.

Educators Declare Citizenship First Goal of Public Schools

Favor Junior College System and Federal Department
for Education Alone—Take Active Steps to Foster
World Peace—Uphold Rights of Rural Pupils

By MARJORIE SHULER

CLEVELAND—The fifty-ninth convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association has adjourned after adopting a platform of resolutions based on the assertion that the public schools exist "for the purpose of preserving and improving our political institutions."

Reminding ourselves that the schools are supported by a tax on all the people whether or not they be parents," the educators declared "not culture, nor scholarship, nor self-support, nor compliance with the entrance requirements of more advanced schools shall turn us from the duty of teaching our youth the needs of our civil life and from inspiring our citizens with a determination to improve it."

The delegates went on record as favoring a federal department devoted to education alone; equalization funds to give rural children a

Trade Balance Swings in Favor of Great Britain

Effects of Great Coal Strike
Disappear—Heartening
Report Is Issued

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The balance of trade has swung heavily in Great Britain's favor, according to a Government report published on Thursday. This shows a net surplus of £139,000,000 available for overseas investment last year compared with £114,000,000 in 1927 and £9,000,000 in 1928. The exports of British manufactured goods were up by £14,000,000 which is taken to show that the effects of the 1928 general strike have now largely disappeared.

The heartening effect of this report upon industry here is generally enhanced by the continued increase in the coal trade. The exports from South Wales ports last week totaled 504,000 tons, compared with 271,000 tons for the previous seven days, being considerably above those of any corresponding week in the last four years.

London and Northeastern Railway reports that the coal and coke shipments from northeast coast ports had increased by 280,000 tons last week compared with the corresponding period in 1927. The Yorkshire Coal Exchange report issued on Wednesday is also optimistic. There is a big demand, it says, for all descriptions of coal and it is "quite impossible for the pits to cope with the large number of orders on hand for medium descriptions."

King Ibn Saud Tries to End Raids

Arab Custom of Thousands of
Years Not Easy to Bring
Under Control

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

JERUSALEM—Brig-Gen. Sir Gilbert Clayton, the British High Commissioner at Iraq, answering questions here concerning the situation in Arabia, said Ibn Saud is not anxious for a hostile Iraq or Transjordan, and is doing all possible to maintain the peace; but the people of northern Nejd are removed at certain seasons of the year from his personal influence, and outbreaks therefore must be expected.

Raiding, Sir Gilbert said, will continue for some time despite the efforts of King Ibn Saud, who is a true patriot. The Arabian tribes have been raiding each other for perhaps thousands of years, and it is difficult to make them cease in a desert region where civilization advances slowly.

Sir Gilbert does not know whether Ibn Saud will arbitrate the dispute with regard to the Iraq frontier posts, but if willing he will find the British ready.

Sir Gilbert leaves for Bagdad on Friday, via Amman.

Leather Craft

One of the oldest crafts to be followed by woman in her effort to clothe her family was the preparation of skins for the making of garments. Today leather manufacturers again urge the housewife to investigate the wide possibilities of the material. Read about it

Problem of Putting Together
Feather was given to the first, and the present of the Swiss chalet was an expression of his feelings. It was sent from Paris to London, and thence to Rochester by water. It consisted of 94 pieces, fitting like the points of a puzzle, and Mr. Couchman, a master-builder of Strood, was employed to re-erect it

BALDWIN SEES LABOR AS ONLY REAL OPPONENT

British Prime Minister Outlines Government Policy in Manchester Speech

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Stanley Baldwin, the British Prime Minister, in a keynote speech before a great gathering at Manchester, which was relayed to audiences of 30,000 people assembled in halls in neighboring cities of Lancashire, outlined the Government's program at the coming general election and showed that the Conservative Party is to be concentrated against the Labor Party as the only real opposition to the present administration with a possible chance of coming into power.

"We might have snatched a victory at the polls after the general strike in 1926," he said, "but it seemed to me and my colleagues not right to go to the country until we had carried out our mandate to the full. This election will be the first at which women will vote on the same terms as men. I trust the fight may be a fight on the basis of fact and not of faith, but it is necessary to utter a warning against misrepresentation. Two leaflets issued by the Liberal Party are open to this charge and I consider them deliberate attempts to deceive the electorate."

CUBAN ARRESTS SAID TO HAVE NIPPED REVOLT

Authorities Charge "Open
State of Rebellion"—73
Warrants Issued

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

HAVANA, Cuba (AP)—Seventy-three warrants for the arrests of prominent Cubans have been issued by Superior Judge Manuel Quesada in continuation of efforts to suppress a plot against President Machado.

In a statement, Col. Alfonso Fors, Cuban secret service chief, declared: "I can now say that an open state of rebellion and utter disregard for legally constituted authority exist throughout the Nation." Colonel Fors added that the situation was well in hand and that there was no expectation of violence.

Disclosure of the plot came Feb. 27 with the filing of charges against 10 prominent Cubans, alleging a plot to assassinate President Machado and create a chaotic condition in Cuba that the United States would be forced to intervene.

Eight of the men named in the formal charges were arrested immediately before midnight. All were lodged in the Principe Fortress, to be held without bail. The eight arrests were made in a single raid on the headquarters of the Nacionalista Party.

Among those named in the latest warrants were Rafael Iturrada, former Minister of War in the Machado Cabinet and believed now to be in exile in New York, and Octavio Selva, founder of the Nacionalista Party, accused of fathering the alleged revolt.

Colonel Fors charged several organizations with implication. These included the Communist Party, the Nationalists, the Anti-Imperialist League and the Nacionalista Union.

"With this revolution completely organized," he said, "they had appointed notable delegations in foreign countries for the purpose of raising money to finance the revolt."

It was reported police had in their possession a document ostensibly addressed to President-elect Hoover asking for intervention by the United States on the ground that "Cuba is unable to govern herself."

Famous Dickens Chalet in Kent, Linked With Edwin Drood, for Sale

Portable Study, Shipped From France, in Which Last Chapter of Unfinished Novel Was Written, Now on Market, but Must Be Kept Permanently Intact

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A unique opportunity awaits the Dickensian relic hunter whose means extend to the price of a Swiss chalet. The house, which was the home of Charles Dickens, is for sale.

This is the chalet in which Dickens wrote the last chapter of Edwin Drood, as well as other works. It may now be had by anyone who is prepared to pay the price and give a guarantee that it will be kept intact in perpetuity. There must be no breaking of it up to make furniture or paper knives.

The chalet in point of interest ranks next to the birthplace at Portsmouth, Gad's Hill, or the house in Doughty Street where Dickens spent his early married life. It is a sturdy and substantial wooden building, familiar in design to every traveler in Switzerland. It came as a present to Dickens from Charles Albert Fechter, a Frenchman whom Dickens had invited to London on account of his illness, and who created a stir by his performance as Hamlet and Othello. When he went to America in 1859 Dickens heralded him by an article in the Atlantic Monthly.

Problem of Putting Together
Fechter was given to the first, and the present of the Swiss chalet was an expression of his feelings. It was sent from Paris to London, and thence to Rochester by water. It consisted of 94 pieces, fitting like the points of a puzzle, and Mr. Couchman, a master-builder of Strood, was employed to re-erect it

Stands Guard Over Los Angeles



It Took Four Years to Build on Pacoima Creek, Near San Fernando, What Is Said to Be the World's Highest Dam as Part of the Flood Control of Los Angeles County for the San Fernando Valley. It Is 365 Feet High, 94 Feet Thick at the Base and 680 Feet Long at the Crest.

NEW CALIFORNIA DAM DEDICATED TO HALT FLOODS

To Control 28 Square Miles of Watershed on Pacoima Creek, San Fernando

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Dedication of Pacoima Dam on Tuesday marked the completion of the world's highest dam.

Towering 365 feet in the air, 94 feet thick at the base, 65 feet long across stream-bed and 680 feet long on the crest, this giant mass of concrete controls 28 square miles of mountain watershed on Pacoima Creek, situated four miles above the city of San Fernando and stands guard over the great San Fernando valley which has been heretofore menaced by devastating floods. The dam will impound a maximum of 9400 acre feet of water.

On recommendation of Chief Engineer E. C. Eaton, the board of supervisors of Los Angeles County on Feb. 11 approved and accepted as complete the general contract which had been awarded some four years previous to Brent Brothers of Los Angeles.

In design the dam is known as the constant angle arch dam type and it is claimed that no case of failure of an arch dam has ever occurred. Following a bond issue in 1924 and the letting of the contract the same year, active construction work commenced in the spring of 1925, with excavation of rock for foundation, and the first pouring of concrete was made in August, 1926. The dam itself was completed in August, 1928. A revision of the spillway was decided upon, however, resulting in two open tunnels 10 feet and 15 feet in diameter merging into a single tunnel 15 feet in diameter, which has just been completed.

The construction of the dam involved 87,000 yards of rock excavation and the placing of 225,000 yards of concrete. The appearance of the concrete is exceptionally fine. All cement used in the dam was from the bins set aside by the manufacturer for the exclusive use of the flood control district and no cement was shipped or used until tested for 28 days. Samples were taken from each 10 barrels and a complete test set aside by the manufacturer for the exclusive use of the flood control district and no cement was shipped or used until tested for 28 days. Samples were taken from each 10 barrels and a complete test set aside by the manufacturer for the exclusive use of the flood control district and no cement was shipped or used until tested for 28 days.

According to Mr. Eaton, every detail of the huge construction program has been handled with the utmost care.

Two Captains Required for Single Ship, but One Can Sleep for Month at a Time

SAN JUAN, P. R.—The President Gomez, an ordinary enough looking tanker, carrying oil from Venezuela to England, Sea weathers the roughest storm, navigates the complicated channels of Gulf and Lake Maracaibo, and keeps to the schedule. Yet this one ship has two captains.

There are the usual number of mates, boatswains, wheelmen and cooks, but she does have two captains. Both are licensed pilots and neither has the right to give the other orders.

They get along famously, all because each is responsible for the vessel in his own province. Captain Gomez steps to the bridge when the ship leaves Venezuela waters and Captain Larrazabal with a Latin bow retires to his room where he may remain, if he wishes, for upward of a month.

WASTE EFFORTS SAID TO HAMPER AMERICAN PORTS

Federal Survey Finds Lack of Modern Facilities in Handling Cargoes

COMPETITION FOUND TO BE DESTRUCTIVE

Old Materials and Antiquated Methods Shown to Result in Excessive Costs

That the United States has entirely too many ships calling at each port; too many docks; too many stevedores; too much gear and too many longshoremen for the quantity of cargo handled in each port, is the opinion of Dr. Boris Stern, economist and statistical expert of the United States Department of Commerce. Dr. Stern is completing a survey of the methods and costs of handling cargo in all the leading American seaports and has been engaged in this study for nearly two years, taking in the Pacific, Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic coasts, and is now leaving Boston for New York, the last port of his itinerary.

Idle docks, idle equipment and idle labor are not conducive to a healthy growth of any port, hence the spectacle of old and inadequate docks, the absence of modern dock facilities and of cargo handling equipment and the questionable quality of longshore labor," said Dr. Stern, in an interview at the conclusion of his Boston studies.

"Described in economic terms, the picture is that of an extreme and unhampered competition, with no attempt made to utilize the economies resulting from co-operation and large-scale production. Shippers and shipowners, dock operators, stevedore companies and workers, all pursue their individual interests, which are not always compatible with the interests of the other elements involved."

Where Competitive Ports Fall
"There is also too much trade war going on among the ports. In so far as this inter-port competition results in the creating of new avenues of trade and in an increase of the total cargo handled, this competition is indeed productive and as such very desirable. But in so far as it means merely the transfer of cargo from one port to another, unless other very large economies within the port and thereby, the results are costly and uneconomical and lead to such port conditions as are undesirable."

"It must not be forgotten that shipping is a national industry and, unless all elements within the port and all ports work in unison toward the development of that industry, the reaction is bound to reflect itself in the welfare of each port and in that of the entire country."

"There is not a port in the United States which can boast of having at least one dock as thoroughly equipped for the purpose of handling cargo as are some of the European ports."

"Not until an exhaustive study is made of cargo handling in some of the leading European ports, along the lines now conducted in some United States ports, will it be possible to compare the two processes and tell which is in the long run more effective and more economical for the handling of cargo. The winches on most docks engaged in our foreign trade are so antiquated and in such shape that they often cancel all the advantages which might be effected either through improved dock facilities or through a more efficient handling of the cargo by the stevedores on both."

Impediments to Proper Handling
"The operation of the hook is the crux of the entire process of loading or discharging cargo. If you cannot increase the weight of each draft or the speed of transferring cargo from ship to dock, you are at a disadvantage at once putting the brakes against any progress in the entire realm of cargo handling."

"Most of the piers built during and since the war are larger, better constructed than the old piers, but the handling of cargoes of modern vessels, than piers built before the war. Invariably the newer piers were constructed either by the Federal Government or by private enterprise, and the old piers are in order of enlargement. These modern docks are few and far between."

"One is amazed at the large number of small, old and dilapidated structures which pass as piers and which are still being used extensively for loading and discharging ships. These wharves, built 40 or 50 years ago to accommodate sailing vessels, are now absolutely inadequate to handle cargo of even a moderate sized steamer. As a result, we have congestion and confusion on the dock a short time after unloading begins. And so the old-fashioned hand truck still reigns supreme in transferring cargo from ship to shore."

"Barring application of steam or electricity for operation of ship's winches, cargo hoists and the like, the settlement had been reached after conferences between Government counsel and counsel for the foreign companies."

The decree recognizes machinery set up under the laws of foreign nations for conducting their American business, but also upholds the Government's contention that monopolies may not be maintained here in violation of the state or federal laws.

AMERICAN ENGINEERS TO ASSIST COLOMBIA

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—Three United States specialists in roads and hydraulics and two Colombian engineers are to comprise the new National Public Works Council created by decree of President Adolfo. Minister of Public Works Arturo Hernandez will preside over the body.

at the same port. Each company has to have the proper gear, chains, tackle, slings, etc. Not only is there much more gear available at the port but there is the everlasting moving of gear from pier to pier and dock to dock, an outlay of cost and labor time charged against the stevedoring operations of the ship.

"Sooner or later the better element among the longshoremen abandon the waterfront for industries where they are assured of a steadier and more regular employment. Some West Coast ports have devised schemes to enable them to handle the cargo of the port with a minimum rather than a maximum number of workers. By means of a central labor agency or exchange controlling the entire longshore labor in the port, the supply is so manipulated as to make it possible to handle all the ships with the necessary dispatch and, at the same time to guarantee to the individual longshoreman a minimum number of hours of work each week."

Danes and Swedes Exchange Papers

Danish Domesday Book Is Returned, and Sweden Gets Historic Documents

COPENHAGEN—The Danish and Swedish governments have just completed an exchange of important historical documents, some dating back as far as the thirteenth century.

Denmark thus obtains from Sweden the famous "King Waldemars Domesday Book," a kind of Domesday Book, dated 1231 A. D., and which was bought by a Swedish collector in a little shop here in 1890 for a trifling sum. How it ever got there is an unsolved mystery.

Denmark further acquires the royal archive of King Christian II of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. After many years it was discovered about a century ago at Munich, and at the request of the Danish king, the archbishop awarded portions to Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

Denmark now becomes possessed of the Swedish portion, in exchange for which she gives to Sweden some sixteenth century documents by Sture, "the Swedish Protector," and the Coyet papers, four large packets dealing with a one-time Swedish minister's residence in Denmark, his ministerial work and his estate of Lyngbygaard in Scania, West Sweden, where the Danes confiscated them.

Protracted negotiations preceded the exchange of documents, which is regarded both in Denmark and in Sweden as very just and desirable.

MRS. HOOVER TO GET LOUISIANA TRIBUTES

Gifts Made in Appreciation of President-Elect's Aid

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Gifts in appreciation of Herbert Hoover's services to the flooded Teche Valley of Louisiana in 1927 have been prepared for presentation to Mrs. Hoover when the President is inaugurated March 4.

Four "Eveline girls" have been appointed to give Mrs. Hoover a homespun bedspread, a blanket and four or five homespun rugs made by the Academics in the Teche Valley. The spread has a border of hand-made lace. The loom and spinning wheel used in making the gifts are said to be 110 years old.

Photographs of the loom, spinning wheel, and of scenes along Bayou Teche, site of the proposed Long-Evangeline National Park, also will be presented.

BRITAIN EXAMINES LIFE-SAVING DEVICES

LONDON—William C. Bridgman, first Lord of the Admiralty, when asked by Rear-Admiral Suter in the House of Commons if he would take immediate steps to obtain submarine life-saving apparatus similar to that tested by Lieutenant Monsen of the United States Navy, replied that devices had been under investigation and experiments with submarines would shortly take place.

Other developments also are contemplated, including an apparatus made by a well-known firm here and similar to that used in the American salvage efforts.

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NEW ESTIMATES ARE FOUND ON QUOTA CHANGES

President Publishes Data on Effects of National Origins Clause

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A third formula for national origins immigration quotas has been made public by President Coolidge showing slight changes over the estimates submitted in 1924 and 1928. If the national origins clause becomes operative on July 1, 1929, as there is every indication it will, these latest figures will fix the number of immigrants allowed to enter the United States.

Considered Mandatory

President Coolidge on the oral advice of the Attorney-General, held that it was mandatory and that the President had no other course but to issue the order. Opponents of the provision contend the opposite.

The question is to be submitted again to the Attorney-General for a formal opinion by Mr. Hoover when he assumes the Presidency. Upon the Attorney-General's advice will depend Mr. Hoover's action. It is authoritatively known that he favors repeal of the section.

In the following table are the quotas as submitted by President Coolidge, in column A, the latest figures, in column B, those reported in 1928, while the present quotas, based on foreign born populations in 1890, are in column C.

Country	A.	B.	C.
Armenia	100	100	124
Austria	100	100	121
Australia	141	142	100
Belgium	1,304	1,328	512
Czechoslovakia	2,874	2,726	3,073
Denmark	100	100	128
Finland	116	123	278
France	3,986	3,308	3,354
Germany	6,527	24,908	51,248
Greece	65,721	65,894	24,097
Italy	307	312	100
Japan	100	100	128
Latvia	100	100	128
Lithuania	100	100	128
Norway	100	100	128
Poland	100	100	128
Romania	100	100	128
Russia	100	100	128
Sweden	100	100	128
Switzerland	100	100	128
Turkey	100	100	128
Yugoslavia	100	100	128
Total	153,714	153,685	164,647

NEW YORK FEDERAL PROGRAM OUTLINED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Proposed Federal building projects in New York City aggregating \$41,000,000 were described by Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, at the dinner of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects held last night at the Waldorf-Astoria.

In addition to the \$7,600,000 spent recently for a site and building for the appraiser's stores, Mr. Mills said the proposed expenditures include \$11,000,000 for a new parcel-post building and \$8,250,000 for an annex to the general post office. An addition to the Brooklyn post office and court house at an estimated cost of \$2,700,000 and \$190,000 for the construction of a post office on State Island have already been authorized.

INSURANCE BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The recently completed New York Life Insurance Company building, which towers 617 feet above Fifth Avenue, on the site of the old Madison Square Garden, has just been selected by the Fifth Avenue Association as the most outstanding commercial building erected on that thoroughfare in the last year.

The annual selection by the association is made in co-operation with the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The architect of the New York Life building was Cass Gilbert. The second floor was designed by the association for the Dorothy Gray building, at No. 683 Fifth Avenue, designed by Robert D. Kohn and Charles Butler.

14,000 PERSONS PLACED IN MILLIONAIRE CLASS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury expects the March 15 income tax returns to show that at least 14,000 persons in the United States are worth \$1,000,000 or more. The figure was arrived at from a study by Joseph S. McCoy, chief actuary.

A person who pays a tax on an income of \$100,000 is estimated to be worth \$1,000,000 and last year 11,607 persons made returns upon that amount. Many persons worth \$1,000,000 paid less because their wealth included tax-exempt securities. In 1927 the number of persons who had net incomes of more than \$1,000,000 totaled 283, and this number also was expected to be increased this year.

COTTON MARKETING SURVEY IS PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

RICHMOND, Va.—Experience of farmers in marketing their cotton will be the subject of an intensive study in six counties of North Carolina by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington and the

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Order by Mail

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COL. LINDBERGH AGAIN REVEALS SKILL AS PILOT

Lands Plane on One Wheel and Tail Skid to Avert Mishap

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—In an airplane with one wheel missing from the landing gear and in which his fiancée, Miss Anne Spencer Morrow, was a passenger, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh circled above Valbuena Flying Field here until the gas in the plane's tank was low enough to reduce the fire hazard and calmly assisted his passenger to arrange seat cushions as a protection. He then nosed the plane earthward in a long, low slant, landed on one wheel and a tail skid for a number of feet in this way, somersaulted and came to a stop in a cloud of dust, from which he emerged with the remark: "This was just a mishap."

Telephone Printing System to Displace Chattering Key and Morse Code

Where once busy telegraph keys, high in signal towers or hidden at lonely way stations, chattered out messages in the Morse code there soon will be complete telephone service supplemented by automatic "printers" which write out messages in full, says the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, announcing a complete change in their communication system by 1930.

"The old-time telegraph operator won't lose his job," said one official. "He knows too much about railroads. But now he'll handle the telephone and 'printer,' and authors may find themselves without another romantic character."

An announcement stated that experiment showed train dispatching exclusively by telephone more efficient. "The New Haven is the first railroad of any considerable size in the world," it was said, "to make exclusive use of the telephone for that purpose."

DRY LAW FOR STATE URGED IN NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A resolution requesting the Governor and members of the Legislature to use their influence to obtain the adoption of a state prohibition enforcement law has just been adopted at a mass meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle here.

The state enforcement of the resolution declares, "would not add one penny of expense to the already existing machinery which would be used in carrying out such a law. It would increase the number of officers available for enforcement purposes by about 1200 per cent and the number of courts about 800 per cent."

Melting Pot for Jugoslavs?

Difficulties of Fusion in Triune Kingdom Discussed in European Survey

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Europeans are usually composed of disparate elements, and the case of Yugoslavia is not exceptional. Centuries ago France was a welter of warring provinces, though it was one of the first countries in the modern world to achieve unity. Much later—almost within our own time—Italy achieved its unity, and almost simultaneously the German Empire was fashioned by Bismarck.

King Alexander of Yugoslavia found himself faced with a difficult situation. The country over which he reigns is an amalgamation of Serbians, Croats, and Slovenes. The three families of Slavs came together at the peace-making 10 years ago. But they cannot easily settle down together. The Triune Kingdom has made great progress, but the Croats in particular are not reconciled to the rule of England. They had hoped for some kind of autonomy. They protest against excessive centralization. Their culture is higher than that of the peasant Serbians, for they formed part of the highly civilized Austro-Hungarian Empire, while the Serbians, until comparatively recent times, were subjected to the less civilizing influence of the Turks.

King's Bold Decision

Attention has been directed to this corner of Europe by the bold decision of King Alexander to dispense with parliamentary rule for the present. He thinks that the process of welding will be accomplished more easily by autocratic methods. Autocracy and democracy are forms of government which are perhaps to be judged by their results. Theoretically there is no doubt about which we should prefer. Democracy is the ideal toward which all enlightened opinions move. Yet in particular circumstances it may not work out well in practice. The Belgrade Parliament became a focus of bitter dissension between Serbians, and finally the King, rightly or wrongly, felt bound to resort to a temporary dictatorship. Whether he will succeed remains to be seen. Certainly it is admitted that the King himself is a worthy ruler. He has jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. They have much in common with the Serbians, and asked nothing better than to live side by side with them. But they deprecate the predominance of the Serbians, and if the new kingdom is not to break up, with incalculable consequences for the Balkans, and indeed for the whole of Europe, it is necessary that the three branches of the Slav family shall be reconciled quickly.

PRIZES FOR WELFARE ARTICLES OFFERED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new series of awards intended to encourage the literary portrayal of social work and its problems in a manner that will promote public interest in the subject will be included in the 1929 program of the Harmon Foundation, according to announcement just made by Miss Helen Griffiths Harmon, vice-president.

The awards are offered for unpublished articles written for magazines of general circulation and presenting social conditions and social work in popular style. Manuscripts must be submitted before Sept. 16, 1929. Four awards for the best planned and most intelligently executed year-round programs of public information concerning social or health work during 1929, also were announced.

RADIO DECISION 'COMMON SENSE,' DILL DECLARES

Says Service to Local User Paramount—Denies WGY and KGO Interfere

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The decision of the District Court of Appeals in the case of Station WGY against the Federal Radio Commission was heartily approved by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, co-author of the Radio Act.

Mr. Dill characterized the court's ruling as applying "common sense" to radio regulation as against the "theories of radio engineers."

WGY objected to the commission's restriction of its operating time and appealed to the courts. The District Court of Appeals held for the station, over-ruling the commission.

Radio Agreement With Canada Sets Mark for Future

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—International history is written in the radio agreement signed between Canada and the United States and embracing the North American continent and the West Indies.

Not only are the short-wave channels definitely allocated among Canada, Cuba, the United States and other nations, including Mexico, but the basis of agreement is reached on fundamental points of wireless control for future international allocations.

Radio Use a Sovereign Right

The arrangement acknowledged "the sovereign right of all nations to the use of every radio channel," but qualifies this right by admitting that special arrangements are needed to minimize interference.

The governments agree to require all stations, other than mobile and amateur, to use their transmitters with an accuracy of .025 per cent. Stations likely to cause international interference must maintain their frequency with an accuracy of .05 per cent, while domestic stations must be separated by 2 per cent between radio frequency channels.

The United States receives 113 exclusive and 34 shared channels of the 228 short-wave available for general communication, while Canada receives 28 exclusive and 48 shared channels. Newfoundland receives 17 shared channels; Cuba receives five exclusive and 15 shared channels. For the other North American countries, including Mexico, 8 exclusive and 16 shared channels are apportioned.

The agreement is not in the form of a treaty so that Senatorial approval is not required. The status of the agreement, which is described by the State Department as "an arrangement," does not bring it under Congressional purview.

Provide Against Interference

In connection with the so-called "shared channels" which the North American nations use together, it is agreed that the nations using them shall be separated geographically by a sufficient distance to prevent interference. This has the effect of making them virtually exclusive channels. Accordingly the apparent number of available two-tenths per cent channels, it is stated, has been increased 639 to 704.

LONDON TO INSTITUTE AVIATION SECTION

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Chamber of Commerce has unanimously adopted a resolution to establish an aviation section.

This action was taken after an address by Brig.-Gen. P. R. C. Groves, Secretary-General of the British Air League, pointing out the backwardness of Britain in civil aviation and advocating more London airmen, with flying base at Rainham Ferry, near Woolwich.

NEWARK-MIAMI AIR MAIL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—A 16-hour air mail service between Newark and Miami, Fla., has just been announced by the Post Office Department, to go into effect immediately. This will be an extension of the present overnight mail service between Newark and Atlanta for which the schedule will remain unchanged.

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Pact on Short Waves Establishes Basis on Which to Figure Reallocations

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Dots Add Dash to Your Costume

BALLOON dots! Coin dots! Polka dots! Are featured in our new spring ensembles and dresses.

The ensemble pictured is of plain and balloon dotted crepe de Chine. The skirt has oneinch pleats and is easy to press. The dress has a sleeveless jacket, "V" neck, and a smart tie. The jacket is the new finger length. This model comes in black, navy and red with white balloon dots.

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BOSTON

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NEW SEAT DEAL MOVE IN SENATE IS POSTPONED

Supporters of Reapportionment Retaliate by Blocking Census Bill Action

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reapportionment legislation, despite determined efforts in the Senate to obtain its consideration there, must await action in the special session of Congress that President-elect Hoover will call in April.

The bill was passed by the House early at this session, but its opponents were able to prevent its being taken up by the Senate. The Senate Census Committee reported it favorably, but its floor manager, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R.), Senator from Michigan, was unable to maneuver it into a position where the Senate would have to ballot on the project. Several motions by him to take it up were rejected because to have approved would have displaced other important legislation.

Engineers Tell of Changes Due to Electricity

Forecasts not only of skyscrapers rising as silently as soap is piled, metaphorically speaking, with electric welding displacing the noisy riveter, but also of the vanishing of the old blast furnace, with its flying sparks and spectacular pourings, replaced by the efficient but unromantic electric melting pot, were made at the opening of the New England Industrial Electric Heating Conference.

New England Conference Hears of Its Wider Uses in Industry

Over 100 electrical engineers gathered at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the conference sponsored jointly by the Institute, the industrial heating committee of the National Electric Light Association and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

As for the use of electric furnaces in manufacture, F. W. McChesney, engineer of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, declared their growth in the past few years "amazing." Electrically, he said, is finding a rapidly broadening use in industry.

Answer to Engineers

"This fact in itself is a most complete answer to engineers who claimed these two stations could not operate at the same time and give efficient service."

"If radio channels were unlimited in number, it would be all right to follow the theories of the radio engineers; but the fact is that there are only about 85 or 90 free channels for radio, and there are several hundred stations on the air and other stations are asking for licenses, and communities are asking for service."

"The commission undoubtedly can serve the public interest much more fully and satisfactorily by keeping down the power of radio stations and building more stations and more communities the right to have local radio service."

MUSOLINI IS HEAD OF CANDIDATES IN ELECTION PLEBISCITE

ROME (AP)—The Italian Premier, Benito Mussolini, himself heads a list of 400 candidates who will be voted upon in the forthcoming election plebiscite for the Chamber of Deputies. All the prominent ministers and aides to the Premier were included in the list, which has been approved at a meeting of the Grand Council.

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Buffalo Youth Forms S. P. C. A. Juvenile Branch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Out of the rescue of a stray dog by a youthful Buffalo boy has grown the idea of a Junior Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be known as the Animal Rescue League. Boys and girls throughout the Niagara frontier are taking much interest in the movement, whose members will devote themselves especially to rescuing stray dogs and cats in city streets and giving them to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for care. Branches of the

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BALLOON dots! Coin dots! Polka dots! Are featured in our new spring ensembles and dresses.

The ensemble pictured is of plain and balloon dotted crepe de Chine. The skirt has oneinch pleats and is easy to press. The dress has a sleeveless jacket, "V" neck

BRITAIN DENIES MILITARY PACT WITH ANY POWER

Dutch Paper Says Source of Franco-Belgian Text Is Above Suspicion

LONDON—Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Foreign Undersecretary, answering questions in the House of Commons, said he did so owing to the unavoidable absence of Sir Austen Chamberlain. Regarding the Franco-Belgian military convention of 1920 he said:

"The text of notes exchanged between the French and Belgian Governments recording their reciprocal approval of a military understanding signed on Sept. 7, 1920, the object of which was stated to be reinforcement of guarantees of peace and security resulting from the Covenant of the League of Nations, was registered with the League Nov. 4, 1920. I have not seen the text of the military agreement, which was, of course, not made public, nor have I any knowledge of alleged subsequent interpretation of that agreement."

He added: "Apart from the Treaty of Locarno no agreement involving military commitments has been concluded since the World War, between this country and Belgium, nor is any military agreement or understanding in existence between the British general staff and that of any foreign country. I may add that no British military attaché at Brussels has on any occasion even discussed the question."

Dutch Minister Returns to Answer Interrogations

LONDON—Jonkheer Beelaerts van Blokland, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, has returned to The Hague, having cut short his London visit in view, it is reported, of the expected interrogation in Parliament over disclosure of the alleged "Franco-Belgian secret military agreement."

Dr. Ritter, editor of the Utrecht Dagblad, which published the exposure, in response to the request of the newspaper Haagsche Courant for a statement regarding the authenticity of the documents concerning the alleged "treaty" replied as follows: "These documents emanate from a source absolutely above suspicion. They are minutes of a meeting of military experts held at Brussels. They are written on Belgian official state paper and signed with the names of persons participating in the conference and bear Belgian departmental seals. The text of the Franco-Belgian treaty is incorporated in the minutes of the meeting."

Positive Denials Received

AMSTERDAM—The Dutch ambassadors at Paris and Brussels having visited the Foreign Ministers of France and Belgium and received positive denials of the alleged "secret military agreement" against The Netherlands, it is regarded here as unlikely that an official communiqué will now be issued from The Hague. The Government, however, will have to answer an interpellation from a member of the second chamber regarding the authenticity of the published treaty, and is expected merely to announce the disclaimers of the foreign offices of Paris, Brussels and London.

Educators Put Chief Emphasis on Citizenship

(Continued from Page 1)

to draw together the teaching agencies of the world to this end. Plans are being made for a Pan-American conference in which ministers of education in 29 nations of the western hemisphere have been asked to participate in connection with the sixty-seventh annual convention of the National Education Association in Atlanta from June 28 to July 4. The invitation sent out in the name of Uel W. Lamkin, president of the association, is meeting with hospitable response. Mr. Lamkin said, and he believes that the preliminary conference will be followed by a formal meeting in one of the southern republics.

Many Going to Geneva

A similar move on the part of the association several years ago resulted in the formation of the World Federation of Education Associations whose president, Dr. Augustus O. Thomas, expects several thousand American representatives at the meeting from July 26 to 31 in Geneva. Parent-teacher and pre-school problems will be emphasized at the conference and there will be a discussion as to how the textbooks of the world may be rewritten from the basis of international friendliness, eliminating any inaccurate or unfair statements which the children of one country now are required to learn about other countries.

William H. Kilpatrick, chairman of the American committee, and Harold Rugg, chairman of the committee on selection, for those from the United States to attend the meeting of the New Education Fellowship at Elsinore, Denmark, from Aug. 8 to 21, are facing the problem of choosing 700 who may attend from some 2000 applicants who desire to be present at the meeting. This conference which will take place in



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Kronborg castle, the scene of Hamlet, will deal with problems of progressive education.

Must Justify Democracy

A challenge to those who are trying to mold character through the schools was given by William C. Bagley of Teachers' College, Columbia University, who said, "Here, I believe, is the crucial problem of the next decade in American education. 'We must justify our democracy by demonstrating that, even with the handicaps of our mobile masses and the diverse standards of conduct represented by our conglomerate population and our tradition of lawlessness, and with an educational system that keeps its doors open to all throughout all of its levels, we can make this educational system an effective source of mental and moral discipline for all, that even, under these handicaps and with this condition, we can make public education the steady and stabilizing force that it must be if our dreams of a triumphant democracy are to come true.'"

He repudiated prohibition as a cause of the present situation, saying that "the difficulties encountered in enforcing prohibition are themselves the product of tendencies in evidence long before 1920. Similarly he declined to lay the responsibility upon the rebellion of youth, saying that the boys and girls of the present are no more in moral revolt than have been their predecessors."

Longer Hours Needed

A five-hour day is not sufficient time for the schools to fulfill their responsibility for character education, said William F. Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University.

There must be a serious effort to compensate for the lack of 24-hour control by establishing a longer school day. Greater use of extracurricular activities, and the harmonizing of all the educational agencies of the community touching the child, the press, theater, motion picture, neighborhood vocations, children's organizations, the home and the school, he said.

Religious Instruction Plea

Dismissal of children from school to receive religious instruction in the churches of their choice was recommended by John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, who said:

"I wish to go on record in expressing the conviction that in the development of character, religion should supplement ethics. We all recognize the impossibility of teaching religion in the public schools. The system employed in Gary, Toledo, and other places whereby pupils are excused for religious instruction in the churches of their choice, is the best device which we now have."

Norman R. Crozier of Dallas was victorious in the contest for the office of second vice-president and David E. Weglein of Baltimore won the election to the executive committee. Frank Cody of Detroit was unopposed for the office of president and the retiring president, Frank D. Boynton of Ithaca, becomes first vice-president.

The appointment of a commission to define qualifications of administration officials which was recommended by Dr. Thomas has been promised by Mr. Cody.

Legion's Aims Defined

In the closing speech of the convention Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, said that "adequate support to public education is the paramount duty of an enlightened government" in order that children may know and understand and be willing to accept the responsibilities of citizenship. Mr. McNutt's remarks had added interest in view of the fact that he is not only Legion commander but dean of the law school of Indiana University, and mentioned as the possible next president of the University of Michigan.

RUMANIA CLAIMS MINORITY CITIZENS WELL CARED FOR

By Wireless to the Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Nicolas Titulescu, Rumanian Minister in London, has been appointed as head of the Rumanian delegation at the coming session of the League of Nations which is particularly important to Rumania in view of the discussion of the ethnic minorities' problems proposed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister. The local contingent of experts is to leave here Thursday evening.

Recently there was a tendency in the local press to declare the minorities' discussion in the League was not aimed at, nor did it interest Rumania, but the tone has now changed and the delegation bears voluminous reports on the actual situation. It is claimed on behalf of Rumania that during the past decade, the minority citizens, Hungarians, Bulgarians and Germans are much better cared for by the Government than the native-born Rumanians.

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Vacation this year in ALASKA

A SEA voyage through the calm waters of the "Inside Passage" to Skagway—over the trail of '98 to the Klondyke. A scenic panorama of giant mountains, glaciers, meadows blazing with flowers, quaint Alaskan towns, grotesque totem poles and brilliant sunlight. The tour of new adventure to the wonderland of the north.

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Central European Bagpipes in Full Glory



PEASANT PLAYING THE "DUDY"
Formerly Much in Evidence on Festive Occasions, This Instrument is Now Scarcely Seen and is Gradually Vanishing.

"Dudy," National Czech Bagpipes Unsound, Says Berlin Editor

(Continued from Page 1)

Prague, Czechoslovakia—The Scottish bagpipes have their counterpart in Czechoslovakia, in the "dudy" (German, dudelsack), which, though not so pretentious in appearance, contrives to produce more or less the same kind of music. In Scotland, and on all festive occasions when Scots forgoth, the bagpipes are much in evidence, but the "dudy" has almost vanished.

The "dudy" consists of a skin bag with three openings, into which wooden pipes of different size and shape have been inserted. A famous old "dudac," Schwanda, a kind of Robin Hood, is a figure around which much folklore has been written, but it is only in Weinberger's opera that the ordinary foreigner will in future have the opportunity of hearing the "dudy."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. E. Eleanor Tasker, Pelham, N. Y.; Miss Constance Tasker, Pelham, N. Y.; Mrs. Jennie L. Jensen, Attleboro, Mass.; Miss Ruth M. White, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Jean Adams, Concord, N. H.; John A. Cornelius, East Orange, N. J.; Susan Cornelius, East Orange, N. J.; Elton W. Nelson, Lincoln, Neb.; Sarah A. Nelson, Lincoln, Neb.; Miss M. Erickson, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mrs. A. L. Piper, Auburn, Me.; Keely Pomeroy, New York, N. Y.; Genevieve M. Ely, Northampton, Mass.

VANCOUVER GRAIN EXPORTS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANCOUVER, B. C.—By the middle of February grain exports from the port of Vancouver touched the 60,000,000 bushels mark, an increase of approximately 18,000,000 bushels over the corresponding date last year.



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THE CLIFT SAN FRANCISCO

One of America's Fine Hotels

had received an order to build a power plant costing 60,000,000 marks which was completed by the end of that year. At the end of 1928 orders on hand showed higher figures than in the previous year. The increase of production is attributed mainly to the modernizing of the workshops in the past years, which is only just beginning to show itself in the production figures. Much money was invested in new machinery and new workshops. It was obtained by increasing the capital and by long term loans abroad.

Borrowing Encouraged

This is one of the cases of which Parker Gilbert, the reparations agent, said in his last report that where the borrowing of money abroad was founded on sound business calculations, the money obtained would soon yield considerably more than its original value. In such cases foreign borrowings appear everything but harmful. This case also shows that it is not only reparations that prevented the formation of capital, for almost the entire German industry has been investing capital in improvements of the plants. Thus it happens that many a workshop is so efficient today that it is difficult to find a sufficient number of orders to keep it going full time. When work slows down this need not necessarily mean that the workshop is producing less than before the war.

The "A. E. G." prides itself that it increases its production without increasing the number of its workmen, which, too, is attributed to its better working methods. In many cases the rationalization of industry has led to the dismissal of workmen, so that temporary increases of unemployment need not always point to unfavorable business conditions. About 40 per cent of last year's turnover of the "A. E. G." consisted of exports. This is a remarkable sign of the improvement of German exportation which, if it continues, will aid Germany in making its reparations payments quite independently of foreign loans.

Huge Export Increase

German exportation increased last year by 1,500,000,000 marks as compared with 1927. This is not astonishing since 1927 brought a boom on the home market. But last year's increase of exportation shows this improvement over former years; it was not achieved at the expense of prices. There was no dumping as in years past; prices remained favorable. When the commercial treaty with Poland, the negotiations for which have been dragging on for years now, will have been concluded, exportation will experience a further impulse. Smaller industries, especially the toy, music, glass and similar branches, complain, however, of too high importation tariffs abroad.

Banking, too, did well last year. In fact, the Reichsbank has difficulties in distributing its enormous revenues. The "Reichs Kredit Gesellschaft," the first bank to issue its annual report, reports a record year. German financiers of late are busy again on international money markets. Germany is now about to grant Rumania a loan and contemplates participating in a loan to Turkey. Such financial transactions, too, will help in providing Germany with the necessary foreign bills to meet its reparations obligations.

FRENCH INSIST ANNUITIES MEET OWN DEBT NEEDS

Willing to Compromise on Germany's Right to Claim Moratorium

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—In finding a solution to the German reparations problem as now being investigated by the experts' committee, the French are striving to establish as close symmetry as possible between settlement of the German debt and French reimbursements to the United States and Great Britain. Refusal of the United States to permit strict liaison between allied debts owed and German reparations have led the French to assume this position.

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of the Reichsbank, made a tentative offer of an annuity of \$250,000,000, but as 52 per cent of the reparations payments are due the French and as their needs from this sum would be by no means met the project was rejected. This was undoubtedly a German "feeler" as another report states the Germans may make a final offer shortly in the neighborhood of double this amount.

Ready for Concessions

The French are ready to make concessions provided the indirect relation between German annuities and French payments to the Allies can be arranged. For example, France is prepared to accord to Germany the right of claiming a moratorium for two years in case of fixed gold payments if a need arises, similar to the clause in the war debt agreements of allied powers with the United States.

What interests the French particularly is commercialization of part of the German debt so that an equivalent part of French obligations to the United States and Great Britain might be taken care of.

Deliberations, therefore, of the group headed by Lord Revelstoke, which is discussing this, are considered extremely important. The presence here last week of Montagu Norman, governor of the Bank of England, and departure for London of Sir Josiah Stamp and J. P. Morgan for the week-end have been commented on in connection with plans to commercialize the German debt. The French are open to the suggestion to put German reparations under three headings: First, unconditional cash payments which could be mobilized and issued in the form of bonds; second, sums payable, but transfer of which the consultative committee could suspend if necessary on Germany's appealing to it for such decision; third, sums payable in kind. French comments are this week noticeably more hopeful than last week that a compromise can be reached between the divergent allied and German viewpoints.

CHILD LABOR MOVE LOST

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Connecticut will not ratify the proposed child-labor amendment to the United States Constitution as the federal relations committee has decided to report unfavorably to the General Assembly on the resolution before it.

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lustrous on the floor. A tougher finish is necessary to withstand scratches from constant walking. Nor would the spar varnish which is stubbornly durable through extremes of heat and cold out of doors give the most beautiful and lasting finish for the dining room table.

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Taxicabs and Galapagos

ON THE morning of May 17, 1923, a New York taxi driver was sitting in his cab at his accustomed stand on 125th Street. It was early. Fares were few. He picked up a morning newspaper. A glance at the front page and he almost jumped off his seat. A minute later he was tearing down the street.

The taxi driver had read that William Beebe, the noted naturalist and leader of the expedition to the Galapagos Islands, had returned from there with his ship and scientific treasures.

The connection between a group of islands far out in the Pacific, a natural scientific expedition and a New York taxi driver may seem remote. It appeared strange to Mr. Beebe, too, when Martin Christensen, the taxi driver, accosted him on the dock. But the tale that Mr. Christensen had to tell Mr. Beebe thrilled the latter to such an extent that he devoted an entire chapter of his book, "The World's End," to Mr. Christensen's story.

Robinson Crusoe had no stranger adventures than did Martin Christensen in the Galapagos chain. Years before Mr. Beebe rediscovered the islands for the natural scientific world, Christensen had been one of the crew of the ill-fated Norwegian bark, *Alexander*, abandoned in the Pacific. Christensen and eight other members of the crew took to the boats and landed on Galapagos.

Christensen's extraordinary story will be told by him personally in the national program of the Eveready hour, Tuesday evening, March 5, 9 o'clock eastern time, on 6 Pacific time, over the NBC chain of 25 stations, headed by WEA, for this classic of the sea. The program will reproduce the voyage of the *Alexander* from the time that Christensen was shipped aboard the ill-fated vessel in Newcastle, New South Wales.

The *Alexander* had previously made the same voyage in 70 days. Once out in the Pacific she was caught in the line of drift. Drifting helplessly, without a breath of wind, she seemed anchored in a sea of glass. Starvation grew shorter. Faced with starvation, the skipper called the crew and told them the situation. They decided to abandon ship. The strange events that followed will be told personally by Christensen at the insistence of thousands of the radio audience who have written Eveready House for a repetition of this glamorous sea story after having heard him for several years past. It seems to have become another of the Eveready "annuals."

The Listener Speaks

MOZART was prominent among composers whose music was broadcast last Wednesday evening through the Columbia system. At 9 eastern time, the United Light Opera Company presented a condensed version of his opera, "The Marriage of Figaro." This opera, which was first produced under the direction of the composer in Vienna in 1785, is full of merry music of the more formal style which is so refreshing for a change now and then at the present time. Ivan Ivanoff was heard in a title role.

The overture to the "Maiden Flute" by the same composer, played the regular Kolster hour at 10. It was first played in Vienna in 1791 and introduced into this country in 1833. It is an interesting example of musical thought at the time of the early development of the Republic. With Tchaikovsky's "Waltz" from the "String Serenade, Opus 48" as a stepping-stone to the dramatic communion with the beauty of nature which Debussy expressed in his "Reverie." Turning from this to exuberant human life represented by Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro," the concert concluded with the satisfying "Slumber Song" by Schumann.

Between these two programs came a program at 9:30, in which Oscar Shaw was timonier. Mr. Shaw is a native Philadelphian who is now engaged in "talkie" work after starring in many musical productions including "The Five O'Clock Girl" and George Gershwin's "Oh, Kay." One of the best things in this program was "Didn't You Believe" from "Good Morning Dearie." Its piano accompaniment was especially clever. "Maybe" was another favorite number, this time from "Oh, Kay." Olive Kline's best solos in this program were "Lover Come Back to Me" from "New Moon" and "A Room With a View" from "This Year of Grace."

"Lover Come Back to Me" is played by the Victor Arden-Phil Ohman orchestra on Victor record No. 21776. "A Room With a View" is played by Roger Wolfe Kahn's orchestra on No. 21801. The New York Band Instrument Company has imported recordings of the "Maiden Flute Overture" and Moszkowski's "Malaguena" by the Berlin State Opera House Orchestra under Leo Blech, and the new light symphony orchestra respectively. The former is also recorded on Columbia 11233M by the London Symphony Orchestra directed by Sir Thomas Beecham. A large part of "The Marriage of Figaro" is available on English "His Master's Voice" records.

To Suit Your Mood

Adela Vasa, Ivan Ivanoff, Hardy Johnson and James Haupt, all well-known radio soloists, will contribute their services to the large and varied musical program of the

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Following Inauguration Step by Step

SOME indication of the precision and forethought necessary for modern radio programs, particularly of a progressive out-of-door event like the inauguration, is shown in the accompanying diagram of the Columbia Broadcasting System's layout for Monday, March 4. The various pickup points where microphones are being installed are shown with dotted lines indicating the wires leading to the Washington Columbia station WMAL.

Beside each pickup is given the time schedule events will be described for that particular point. With this map in front of the listener, they can accurately follow the story as it comes over the air with

much better conception of where things are happening. The following time-table should be used in connection with the diagram as the events are shown in progressive sequence. Stations which will be associated with the Columbia Broadcasting System during the radio-casting of the inauguration: WABC, WOR, WCAU, WNAZ, WEAN, WCAO, WMAK, WMAQ, WBBM, WKRC, WHK, WGH, WWO, KMBC, WLBW, KOIL, WJAS, KMOX, WFBL, WSPD, WMAL, WFBM, WGBF, WWCN, WDBJ, WBRC, WRBC, WLAC, WDBS, WWSA, KRDL, KCFO, WBBW, KFH, KSCJ, WISN, WFCB, KJL, KMTR, KEX, KDYL, KYA, KJR, KGA and WKBB.

Press Conference for Commonwealth in London in 1930
Trade Interests to Be Discussed—Last Meeting Held in Australia

LONDON.—Arrangements have been made to hold a British Commonwealth of Nations Press Conference in London in 1930. The object of the conference is to bring together the proprietors, editors and directing heads of newspapers and periodicals published in all parts of the British Empire, to discuss the common interests of the press.

Invitations have been issued by the British Empire Press Union in London to allied organizations in the Dominion of India, to form delegations to the conference, and arrangements are also being made to secure representatives of newspapers published in British colonies and mandated territories. There will be approximately 100 delegates, who will be the guests of the press of the United Kingdom throughout their visit. Similar conferences were held in Britain in 1909, in Canada in 1920, and in Australia, in 1925 respectively.

The organization of the conference is in the hands of a committee appointed by the Empire Press Union. Mr. J. A. Astor is chairman. Other members are Lord Riddell, president of Newspaper Proprietors' Association; N. B. Graham, president of Newspaper Society; Sir Rodker Jones, chairman of Reuters; Percival Marshall, chairman of Periodical, Trade Press, and Weekly Newspaper Proprietors' Association; Cecil Harnsworth, Sir Edward Liff, R. D. Blumenthal, Sir Harry Brittain, Sir Campbell Stuart, Sir Robert Donald, and J. C. Akerman. H. E. Turner of the Empire Press Union, is secretary to the committee.

Denmark Moves to Save Birds

67 Towns Organize for Promoting Sanctuaries for Flora and Fauna

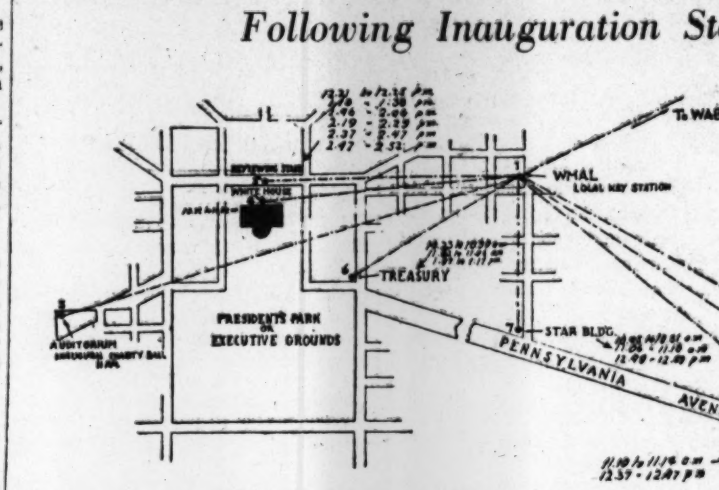
COPENHAGEN.—Sixty-seven towns and rural municipalities have already joined the society promoting the movement for erecting sanctuaries for the Danish fauna and flora and for obtaining legislative protection for certain species of animals.

A three years' preservation of all the wild swan species of Denmark and of several species of vulture has now been obtained.

In one instance the State has preserved some 600 acres of characteristic forest. A couple of large landed proprietors have placed sanctuaries on portions of their estates. Count Wedell-Wedellsborg has offered to preserve all the shores round the Tybrind inlet, if the water area can also be protected, the whole thus becoming an extensive and admirable bird sanctuary.

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Time (Eastern) Material
10:00-10:05—Opening announcement
10:05-10:10—Band music
10:10-10:15—Talk by W. S. Paley
10:15-10:20—Band music
10:20-10:25—Opening Washington announcement
10:25-10:30—Band music
10:30-10:35—Scene from the Treasury
10:35-10:40—Description of Senate Chamber
10:40-10:45—Scene on Capitol Steps
10:45-10:50—Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue
10:50-10:55—Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover leaving White House for Capitol
11:00-11:05—Description of Drive to Capitol
11:05-11:10—Description of Drive to Capitol
11:10-11:15—Description of Drive to Capitol
11:15-11:20—Inauguration of Vice-President
11:20-11:25—Inauguration of President
11:25-11:30—Scene on Pennsylvania Avenue
11:30-11:35—Reviewing Stand
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LAX CREDITORS HELD BLAMABLE IN BANKRUPTCY

Four Moves Under Way to
Stop Immense Losses
Due to Trickery

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Concerted action by bench, bar, law schools and business to clean up the bankruptcy situation throughout the Nation, and in New York City in particular, is indicated in announcements made almost simultaneously in these four quarters. Briefly, they are:

The committee on commercial law and bankruptcy of the American Bar Association will meet soon to consider proposed amendments to the Bankruptcy Act.

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York has authorized the appointment of a special committee to consider all phases of the administration of the law relative to bankruptcies.

Yale University law school will undertake an investigation into social and economic causes of business failures throughout the country. Business interests are renewing their efforts to induce creditors to show more concern regarding the equitable liquidation of the affairs of bankrupts.

The bankruptcy situation, close observers of developments hold, presents a paradox. Creditors who should by all rights be the persons most keenly interested in seeing that the bankrupt's affairs are administered honestly, economically and justly, show an amazing apathy. They are content with accepting, without protest, what is frequently a trifling dividend, or none at all, while the bankrupt and those engaged in handling his affairs pocket large sums without interference.

Authorities estimate that of 23,342 business failures in the United States last year, with liabilities totaling \$488,559,000, as high as 75 per cent were conducted with some degree of fraud.

Creditors Have Control
This situation continues, these persons asserted, despite the fact that the whole theory of the Bankruptcy Act is that the creditors should exercise control of the administration of the bankrupt's estate.

Concurrent with the widespread publicity accorded the federal investigation into bankruptcy practices legal authorities have expressed the view that the development has served to call attention to the part which changed economic conditions play in putting additional strain on established bankruptcy practices. One of the changes is seen in the extensive development of merchandising methods, by which the producer finds wide distribution for his goods in all parts of the country. This, it was declared, constitutes an important factor in the so-called breakdown in bankruptcy administration.

More lucrative returns are offered in speeding up production and enlarging the sales field, rather than in pursuing sometimes fruitless efforts to recover small dividends from a bankrupt's estate. It was added, and the expenses of litigation involved in pressing the creditor's claims also contribute to the problems of the situation.

Credit Agencies Approved
These conditions did not exist when the Bankruptcy Act was passed and they now demand corresponding changes in the law, it was asserted. Lawyers close to the situation believe the condition can best be met by centralizing creditors' interests in credit organizations equipped to press their claims and with active machinery for investigation of fraudulent bankruptcies and to check irregularities of administration in the bankrupt's estates.

They cited the record of several existing agencies of this type, one of which, operated since 1925 on a budget of \$1,400,000 subscribed by its members, reported that it has discovered hidden assets aggregating more than that sum in the estates of bankrupts against which its clients held claims.

During the three-year period, they said, this organization has obtained convictions in three-fourths of the indictments brought through its efforts, and another result of its work in protecting the claims of creditors is a drop of one-third in the number of fraudulent failures reported to it in 1928 as compared with those in 1925.

Investigation Continuing
The federal investigation was started here following charges that a shortage existed in the accounts of a receiver appointed by the courts. The investigation, which is still on, is headed by Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney here, and has been punctuated by charges of em-

bezzlement and misconduct on the part of several officials connected with bankruptcy proceedings.

During the investigation indictments have been brought against several other receivers and against the official auctioneer.

One of the outstanding developments in the situation was the appointment by Federal Judge John C. Knox of the Irving Trust Company as permanent receiver in bankruptcy for the Southern District, and a salvage organization was appointed as official custodian in all bankruptcy cases.

Echoes of the disclosures in New York have been heard from Washington, where various members of the Legislature urged that a congressional inquiry be undertaken to determine whether certain judges of the Southern District of New York were guilty of misdemeanors in connection with bankruptcy matters, especially in regard to favoritism in making appointments.

**Dickens Chalet
for Sale With
Novel Clause**

(Continued from Page 3)

French. So in his perplexity he sought the aid of the novelist's son Harry (Sir Henry Fielding Dickens) who did know French, "and told me the names of the different pieces, and I managed it without the Frenchman, who stayed the night and went away next day."

Dickens was very proud of the chalet. He made it a retreat which no one was allowed to enter while he was there at work. His children were not even allowed to cross the lawn lest their presence should distract him. He wrote to tell an American friend how he had put in five winters, "and they reflect and re-act, in all kinds of ways, the leaves that are quivering at the windows, and the great fields of waving corn, and the sail-dotted river."

Up Among the Branches
"My room (it was 16 feet square) is up among the branches of the trees, and the birds and the butterflies fly in and out, and the green branches shoot in at the open windows, and the lights and shadows of the clouds come and go with the rest of the company. The scent of the flowers, and indeed of everything that is growing for miles and miles, is most delicious."

After the reading of the great novelist, Mr. Conchman took down the chalet, and for a short period it was to be seen at the Crystal Palace. It was subsequently presented by several members of the Dickens family to the Earl of Darlington, who had been a good friend and neighbor to the novelist. Lord Darlington afterward ordered it to be re-erected in his park at Cobham, where it remains until this day.

**Mrs. Washington
Portrait Found**

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—A portrait of Martha Washington, believed to have been carried out of Virginia to England during the pre-Revolutionary days, has found its way back to this country and efforts are now being made to trace its origin by Linda T. Harris of Drexel Hill, who found the portrait in an upper room of a collector's establishment in New York City.

Critics express the belief that it is one of the most noteworthy portraits of Mrs. Washington. Miss Hannah M. Horner of Stonehurst, who has been engaged to restore the painting, says that it is one of the most likable of any which she has come in contact, portraying the subject as a kindlier and more sympathetic woman than the Martha Washingtons of other artists.

Miss Horner found the name of the canvas maker, J. Middleton, on the back of the portrait but the artist who painted the portrait failed to sign it. Mr. Harris learned from the New York dealer from whom he bought the painting that a man, apparently an Englishman, had left the painting to be sold about a year ago.

PROBATION LAW CHANGE SOUGHT AS WELFARE AID

Social Treatment of Juvenile
Offenders Urged as Sub-
stitute for Punishment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The National Probation Association, with headquarters at 370 Seventh Avenue, has just sent out a revised standard juvenile court law to state legislatures with the recommendation that it be adopted or that present legislation governing juvenile courts be improved or strengthened.

The law, drafted by some of the most eminent juvenile court judges in the country, is aimed at insuring for each child under its jurisdiction "the care, guidance and control—if possible in his own home—which will best promote his welfare." If the child must be removed from his family, the purpose of the act, a National Probation Association announcement said, is to "secure for him the custody, care and discipline as nearly as possible equivalent to that which should have been given him by his parents."

The terms of the proposed law, exclusively jurisdiction over all children under 18 years old who have committed offenses, or are neglected or are without proper parental care, is given to the court. It also has jurisdiction to deal with parents or other adults who commit offenses against children or who neglect to provide for them.

Instead of punishment for the sake of punishment, it adds, it would substitute social treatment. It provides for the formation of a juvenile court in each county which would have jurisdiction over all cases growing out of family relations save divorce. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of a judge for a term of 10 years in each county of the State containing a population of 100,000. In all other counties the county board must, on petition, submit to the voters the question whether they shall have a special judge of the juvenile court. Meantime the judge of some existing court is to exercise the juvenile court jurisdiction.

The law provides that no child under 15 years old "shall be placed in, or committed to, a prison, jail or lock-up nor brought into a police station where he will come in contact with adults convicted of crime or arrested and charged with crime."

The act was drafted by a committee which included Judge Franklin Chase Hoyt of the Children's Court of New York; Judge Mary M. Bartelme of the Juvenile Court of Chicago; Judge Frederick P. Cabot of the Juvenile Court of Boston; Judge Charles W. Hoffman of the Domestic Relations Court of Cincinnati; Judge Henry S. Hulbert of the Juvenile Court of Detroit; Judge James Hoge Ricks of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court of Richmond, Va.; Judge Edward F. Waite of the District Court of Minneapolis; Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles; Bernard Flexner, well known New York City lawyer, and Charles L. Chute, general secretary of the National Probation Association.

**With Congress
Day by Day**

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The House declined to consider the Morin bill to provide for the Secretary of War to place "educational" orders for arms, munitions and other military equipment with industrial concerns. Defeat of a motion to take up the measure virtually means it is dropped for this session.

A long list of promotions in the Foreign Service of the State Department was finally approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. It rejected a proposal to send 15 delegates to a poultry conference in London.

The House passed a Senate bill to liquidate the assets and wind up the affairs of the War Finance Corpora-

tion on April 4, 1929. The measure now goes to the President.

The Colton bill to declare forfeited all claims of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to land grants in the public domain and to authorize the Attorney-General to seek final adjustment of the claims in the courts was passed by the House and sent to the Senate.

The report of the inquiry conducted as far into the lease on the Salt Creek, Wyoming, oil fields was referred to the Department of Justice by the Senate Lands Committee but no agreement was reached on a continued investigation by the committee itself.

President Coolidge signed the bill re-enacting legislation granting congressional consent to the construction of a bridge across the St. John River between Port Kent, Me., and Clair, N. B.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, submitted a recommendation to Congress for the expenditure of \$398,000,000 for public buildings.

**Italy Drops Visa
Charge; Tourists
to Save \$1,000,000**

**France Also Expected to Enter
Agreement With United
States on Passport Fees**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—One more European country, Italy, has left the list of nations to which American tourists must pay \$10 in visa fees for the privilege of entering for business or pleasure.

By obtaining the removal of the "tax on travel," in Italy, the State Department has carried forward its present policy of promoting reciprocal reductions of wartime passport charges, and incidentally will save Americans in the coming tourist season approximately \$1,000,000 in the case of Italy alone.

The agreement between Italy and the United States leaves France and Great Britain the major remaining countries to which American tourists must pay the \$10 visa charge, with a similar charge imposed on the nationals of those countries visiting America.

About 19 European countries have reduced or abolished the charge, including Austria, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain and Portugal. The high charge imposed in Europe, which was the counter-action taken when Congress originally boosted the United States fees still remain in Greece, Hungary, Norway, Rumania, a few minor countries besides England and France.

France is the nation most popular with American tourists and already there are indications that the Italian move may be followed by like action there. Approximately 337,000 Americans visit Europe each year and two-thirds are supposed to pass through or stop in France. On this estimate, the visa tax to that country alone would amount to \$2,000,000.

The stumblingblock to reductions has been largely the distinction drawn in the United States between immigrants and tourists. France and England, it is said, are prepared to abolish the visa fees if these two classes are grouped together, but the United States has desired to retain the tax on immigrants and to negotiate only on the basis of tourists.

BUSH HOUSE EXPANDS
By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The County Council has agreed to lease to Bush House, a limited company headed by Irving T. Bush, the founder of the Bush Terminal in New York, the remainder of the site at Aldwych continuous with that on which the American entrepreneur has already completed a big office building and is erecting the second of two wings. When the final extension is complete the space covered by Bush House will be about 10 acres. The new lease covers the area facing the Strand and Melbourne Place.

GASPE FISHERS PUT NEW LIFE IN STAGNANT TRADE

Quebec Catches Increase in
Value as Co-operative Sell-
ing Finds New Markets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MONTREAL—How a depressed industry can quickly blossom into new activity is seen in the remarkable change that has taken place among fishermen of the Gaspé coast of Quebec. Co-operation among the fishers and up-to-date methods of preparing and marketing fish taught by government experts, has brought the Gaspé peninsula into new relations with the economic life of Quebec and the rest of Canada, and greatly improved the living conditions of its population.

Until recently Gaspé fishermen sold most of their catches to a few big firms, who salt-cured the fish, mainly for the markets on Brazil and the Mediterranean. Some years the fishermen made money, but mostly they lived from hand to mouth.

About three years ago Bishop Ross began to advocate co-operation among the fishermen. The Quebec government became interested. It induced the farmers co-operative to add a fisheries department and place it under a man of large experience in the fishing business. The government also offered scholarships for special courses in the Fisheries College at Seattle, for the benefit of instruction work among the fishermen of Gaspé.

Now, Montreal fish dealers who three years ago thought little of Gaspé as a source of supply are boasting of the quality of its sea products. Gaspé co-operatives have developed new markets for fresh cod and other ground fish, and extended their markets for fresh salmon to England, France and the United States.

The Taschereau Government has announced its intention of appointing a Deputy Minister of Fisheries, to take in hand the further development of the fisheries of the Province.

**Pupils Find Much
Play in Education**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Education is not all work, but may include such delightful activities as drama and music. That it may even include the charming, spontaneous performances which child groups work out in their play hours is emphasized by the exhibit of the Playground and Recreation Association of America at the Parents' Exposition in Grand Central Palace.

Continuous performances developed by the young people themselves are presented each afternoon in the "play theater" at the exposition under the association's auspices. Several municipal and social agencies also present entertainments in which children from those organizations have specialized.

"Clunderia in Flowerland," an opera by children of the Park Department Playgrounds, will be presented on the closing program of the exposition on March 2.

Students in the home-making department of the Board of Education's exhibit entertained all the members of the board at a luncheon, prepared and served entirely by students, on the fourth day of the exposition.

**MAINE ELECTION BILL
EXEMPTS ADVERTISING**
AUGUSTA (AP)—Maine editors and publishers appeared before the legislative judiciary committee in support of a bill exempting newspaper advertising expenses from the limitation imposed by the primary law.

Frank S. Hoy, Lewiston publisher, and chairman of the legislative committee of the association, told the

judiciary committee that the publishers would be satisfied either to have the newspaper advertising expenses along with postage, traveling, telephone and telegraph expenses exempted, or to have the campaign expenditure limit raised to \$5000. This, he said, would leave some leeway for newspaper advertising by candidates.

**Reserve Board
Not to Request
Special Action**

**Federal Body Looks to Own
Efforts to Bring About
Adjustment**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Federal Reserve Board will not ask for special legislation to cope with the speculative fury that has seized Wall Street until it has found that its own efforts to produce "an orderly readjustment of the credit situation" have failed.

This is the answer the Federal Reserve Board has sent to the Senate in reply to a resolution asking it to submit information as to legislation which might be needed in meeting the present situation. The Reserve Board disclaims both the authority and the desire to set itself up as the arbiter of security speculation or values.

When the Reserve Board issued its original statement in February, attacking speculation tendencies, it believed that it could count on the cooperation not only of the Reserve Board member banks but of leading banking houses everywhere.

"The board has been confirmed in this belief by what has taken place," it now announces. It adds, "This whole matter is engaging the earnest attention and efforts of the Federal Reserve Board. If it should develop that the board, through exercise of the powers granted under the provisions of the Federal Reserve Act, or through co-operation with the Federal Reserve and member banks, should be unable to bring about a solution of the problem which has awakened public opinion, it will be glad to give consideration to the possibilities of remedy by way of legislation."

BRITISH ADMIRAL PROMOTED
LONDON (AP)—Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt has been promoted to the rank of admiral. His exploits included the driving off of five enemy cruisers and the sinking of the German Mainz off Heligoland in 1914, and the sinking of the Blücher at the Dogger Bank in 1915. Sir Reginald was created a baronet in 1919, at the same time being voted a grant of £10,000 for his war services.

TWO GET FELLOWSHIPS
MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Raymond F. Bosworth of West Haven, Conn., and Helen R. Walker, Milford, N. H., seniors at Middlebury College have been awarded the Dutton Fellowships for graduate study. The awards carry with them \$1000 for study in this country with an extra \$200 if the graduate work is to be taken abroad.

Passing "Jeff" Davis's Home
Thirty miles below Vicksburg, Miss., the boat passes Davis Island, in Louisiana, and through a clearing in the trees may be seen the old plantation home of Jefferson Davis, set in the midst of a grove of great live oaks.

Southern moss and mistletoe cling to the branches of trees as the Mississippi winds its way through

New-Type Mississippi Shipping Operates on Clocklike Schedule

Federal Line's Barges Are Checked by Radio "Dis-
patching" System Almost Like Freight Trains—
Romance Lingers, However, on Lower River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Is Mississippi River transportation a bubble? Or romance a thing of the past on the "Father of Waters"? Those who hold such notions would be enlightened beyond measure by a voyage aboard one of the federal barge line's 1500-ton express barges on a typical trip down the 1000-mile stretch from Cairo, Ill., to the "Crescent City."

During the winter season, it should be explained, the vessels do not go to St. Louis. They make their northern terminus for three or four months each year at Cairo, Ill., 180 miles downstream. At this sleepy old river town, picturesque Negro roustabouts load the south-bound barges of the Mississippi-Warrior Service.

As he guides a heavily laden truck of merchandise which is being lowered from a freight car to a barge, the roustabout chants slow, measured rhythm: "Easy Bi-u-bu, see-ey Blue—she's a-bound' fer Dix-ey, fer mah hon-ey down in Al-a-bam. Easy! Whoa! Take 'er see-ey Bi-u-bu."

Promptly on Schedule
It is dark when the self-propelled barge, with a single tow, gets under way promptly on schedule, at 6 on a Friday evening. Five men, speaking infrequently, stand in the pilot's house. The pilot comments on the brightness of the night. To the untrained eye, it is as black as tar, but the pilot readily picks out every obstacle in the river.

Another towboat, red and green lanterns burning on the bow, passes in the night, and gives two whistles. She will pass on the starboard side. A rich, mellow moon slowly climbs to the top of willows on the east bank and bursts in a flood of light on the river.

At 5:30 next morning a Negro mess boy walks through the boat clanging a breakfast bell. Thirty minutes later the crew is breakfasting on eggs and bacon, griddle cakes and coffee.

The boat makes a landing at Memphis the same afternoon at three. Two hours later the pilot, anxious to be away, blows a terrific blast for truant members of his crew. The towing barge has been dropped, another picked up and a quantity of less-than-carload freight unloaded.

As the tow approaches the landing at Helena, Ark., early Monday morning, a long-limbed Negro is executing a clog dance, as roustabouts form a circle around him.

Passing "Jeff" Davis's Home
Thirty miles below Vicksburg, Miss., the boat passes Davis Island, in Louisiana, and through a clearing in the trees may be seen the old plantation home of Jefferson Davis, set in the midst of a grove of great live oaks.

Southern moss and mistletoe cling to the branches of trees as the Mississippi winds its way through

the Southland. Menke's showboat, the Hollywood, passes to starboard. The members of her troupe stand on the deck and wave.

White frame and brick plantation homes, all of them with white columns, line the river banks between Baton Rouge and New Orleans. Ten minutes after the Birmingham is made fast to the New Orleans docks stevedores are busy trucking light freight from the boat, while derricks are operating at full blast removing heavier cargo through the hatch.

All the freight on the express packet, about 1000 tons, is to be removed from the barge line's terminal before 9 next morning. That for New Orleans to be delivered; export freight to be placed aboard vessels.

A barge brought down by the Birmingham, loaded with 3000 tons of cotton and rice, is picked up by a tug and towed alongside a ship which will carry it to some foreign port. The Birmingham has covered the 1000 miles in five days, in many cases delivering freight with the dispatch of a railroad. Saturday afternoon the last consignment of north-bound freight will be aboard and within an hour she will be playing again up the river toward St. Louis.

Timed Like a Railway
Operation of the Mississippi-Warrior barges is conducted under almost as close a schedule as the great railroad freight lines. Every three hours, from 6 in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, the radio operator sends the master of the boat a message giving the exact position of every federal express and towboat on the lower river. At the same three-hour interval he sends the Birmingham's position to the line's radio-casting station at Memphis.

Throughout the day many other messages are received, answering every conceivable question pertaining to the movement of freight. Hours before a landing is made it is known precisely how much freight is to be unloaded at the next city and the approximate time required.

Several years ago a river boat left St. Louis with 4000 tons of freight. River pilots perked up. Industrialists began to investigate. Tows of 4300 and 4500 tons became frequent. Schedules were worked out with more precision. Equipment was improved. The old river was becoming a sturdier child than ever before.

Today tows of 10,000 and 15,000 tons ply the river regularly. Progressive leaders of river cities are encouraging their manufacturers to use the service. Railroads are co-operating with the barge line in offering joint rail and water rates. The Government has mapped out a \$10,000,000 program for development of the line.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Editorial Board of "Our Hobbies"

Odd Shoes

By MABEL S. MERRILL

Part II

THEN, on the very night before the great opening day of the festival, something happened that sent Clive home white and miserable and able to answer only in monosyllables when Lita asked what the matter was. Coming up over Stairway Rock in the dark, he slipped and fallen, and his violin had gone slithering over the cliff into the boiling sea.

Clive's eyes were gloomy as he looked at his sister.

"I'm out of the race," he told her. "I can't play at all. When I went back and told Professor Rowe about losing my violin he began telephoning and scurrying around to get me another. But there isn't a decent instrument in these parts except one and no time to get one from away. I can't play on any old fiddle that's handed me at the last minute."

Lita was silent a moment. "Clive, when you said there wasn't a decent instrument except one, did you mean the beautiful old violin that Mr. Perham has in his antique shop?"

"Yes, he has let me try it once or twice but he won't loan it. If I had that fiddle I'd be inspired; I could do anything. But I asked if I might borrow it and he said 'no' of course."

"Oh, dear!" sighed Lita and slipped away to the place where she always went for comfort these days: the shabby little house down the lane. Phyllis was in the small sitting-room mending a pair of well-worn velvet stockings to wear with those velvet slippers.

She listened alertly to Lita's story. "You say old Mr. Perham won't loan the violin. What about selling it?"

"He would sell it for \$75, but it might as well be \$500," Lita's mournful answer. "He would have to see the money before he would let it go. You know how he is about money."

Phyllis cast her stocking into the work basket and rose up. "I'll have a used-shoe sale," she announced firmly. "This window of our sitting-room is right on the highway where nobody can help seeing, and there'll be crowds of people in town for the festival. Yes, to be sure, we must have something besides shoes to sell. But we'll feature them and fill in with other things."

"Sell our shoes?" cried Lita. "Oh, Phyllis, when we've only just found out we had them, we can't sell them. We're lucky to feel that, for once in our lives, we have enough!"

"Well, it's worth some sacrifice, isn't it? Of course, we shall save out your white ones and my dear velvet slippers. When Clive is off for Italy we can dig clams and earn some shoes."

Early Next Morning

The sale opened early next day with eight well polished pairs of ordinary shoes in the middle of the window. The pretty little pairs of outgrown ones were in the foreground. Grandmother had given them a beautiful old shawl and two large hooked rugs. Phyllis's mother had had no fine things to give, but she fried a small mountain of doughnuts and contributed some slices of jelly and preserves. It was not a grand display, but there were only two small stores in Bayview, and a good many people were glad of a chance to buy something besides calico and sugar.

To the Antique Shop

In 15 minutes both pairs of shoes had been bought by little Miss Avis Dean who could have any sort of foot-gear that took her fancy. In another five minutes the curtain was down at that window and two excited girls were hurrying down the road to old Mr. Perham's antique shop.

The touch of that sweet old violin did seem to inspire Clive. He played. He played as he had never played before in his life and the award went to him without question. Everybody declared he was worth a lady in the audience. "We shall be a dear modest little thing," she kept herself so persistently in the background that I hardly got a good look at her."

"She had on the raggedest old shoes, Mother," spoke up an observ-

How to Make Artistic Copper Trays

MOST attractive and antique-looking little trays can be made by the boy who is not daunted by a little trouble. The raw material is a piece of thin copper sheet. Cut the metal to the size you want, say about 5 inches square, with a pair of shears. A pair of garden shears or an old pair of fair-sized scissors will do the trick. The next thing is to heat the metal to redness over the fire, or over the ring of the gas stove. When the metal is glowing red, immerse it immediately in cold water. This renders the copper workable.

The tray is hammered into shape over any iron article with a recess which suggests itself to the amateur coppersmith. A rounded-end hammer should be used for the beating, which should be done gently and evenly. The metal is extremely soft, and the faint marks left behind by a careful worker will add to the effect; deeply indented marks or fractures look inartistic.

Keep gently hammering round the recess until the desired shape is attained. When this has been done, any hammer marks which are too deep can be softened by rubbing with the rounded end of the hammer. Clean with emery paper and neatly trim the edges. After a further cleaning with a metal polish, the tray is ready for the "antique" touch. This may take the form of any old token, medal or coin which looks sufficiently interesting.

Clean the coin or token, and solder the rim. This can easily be done by heating the coin and rubbing a small quantity of solder into the groove. Place the coin exactly in the center of the tray, and heat the tray underneath, when the coin will be secured in position.

The tray should now receive a final polish until thoroughly bright and clean, and then be coated with shellac varnish. The finished article is most antique and distinguished in appearance, bearing no resemblance to the cheap machine-pressed articles.

Anyone with a decorative taste can improve upon this by working upon the tray with hammer and punch, in the manner of the copper workers of Cairo, but a necessary preliminary is to fix the tray in a "bed" of pitch, or bitumen, before working it. Melt the bitumen in a metal vessel, and before it becomes hard again, press the tray on the surface, and allow the "bed" to harden. Melt again to remove the finished work.

Book Puzzle

1. What boy flew away on the back of a goose and had many fascinating and adventurous experiences?
2. What two brothers lost a great treasure because of their greed and selfishness?
3. What boy made friends with the North Wind and had many strange things happen to him?
4. What boy stepped through a blue door and had many thrilling adventures in Wonderland?
5. What animal lived underground and had interesting experiences with Mr. Toad, Mr. Badger and Mr. Rat?
6. What two boys, one white and one Indian, had thrilling times on their quest for a horse?
7. What boy was kidnapped by gypsies and became a tumbler?
8. In what book do we read about a treacle well?
9. What girl found the key to a secret garden?
10. What man slept twenty years?

The Adventures of Waddles



AND CHINING BARS ARE TO BE HAD IF SO DESIRED. BUT LET ME READ.

"Our Hobbies"

A Project of the Children's Museum, Boston

THE Our Hobbies Club, of the Children's Museum of Boston, publishes a newspaper-magazine, Our Hobbies, which is said to be the only one of its kind in the United States. It has an editorial staff made up entirely of children between the ages of 10 and 17, and represents the activity, endeavors and purpose of the Museum.

The latest issue of Our Hobbies is a South American number inspired by President-elect Herbert Hoover's good-will visit to Latin America. With news, poems, feature and educational articles relating to the South American continent, this number, which has 16 pages with an illustrated cover showing the capital of Ecuador, is a very attractive and interesting issue.

After meeting and discussing the proposed plan to issue this special number, assignments were given out to gather all the material possible about South America. Then began an invasion of libraries and a search for back newspapers and magazines. Geographies and histories in the schools suddenly became wonderfully popular. When the assigned material had been gathered, the task of writing and putting it together in an interesting and readable way began. Busy young "reporters" spent hours at a time pounding the museum typewriters (find and poke system), looking much like real reporters striving to "make" an edition. Questions and queries as to their stories were brought up. Dictionaries were at a premium. With the click, click, of typewriters and the buzzing and bustling of the young reporters, an atmosphere not unlike that of a real news office prevailed.

South American Number

The stories were completed and submitted to Miss Mildred E. Manter, director of the museum, for a final O. K. and then with the rest of the material were sent to the printer. With the return of the proofs, the usual work of proof-reading was done, this also by members of the group. On Feb. 19, the complete magazine was received, much to the delight of the Our Hobbies Club. Their strenuous work was well rewarded, for this issue was considered the best that they had yet achieved.

The magazine itself, which is published every two months, is an interesting and unique publication with a young staff of reporters and editors striving earnestly to gain distinction in the field of journalism. If one were to visit a meeting of the Our Hobbies Club to discuss their magazine's activities we should be taken to a small room in the cellar of the museum and there find industrious reporters sitting around a "copy desk," the editor, E. Herbert Bramberry, who is 16 years old, presiding. The meeting is conducted in a surprisingly businesslike way, each member observing the parliamentary law that they have been carefully taught.

A Club Meeting

Reports are read and assignments are given out for the next issue of the magazine. Greater variety of news is asked for, and short poems and stories about the particular hobbies of the group. Miss Manter explained that although some of the material is rewritten from various publications, most of the stories are written about what they have learned at the museum, its purpose, its endeavors, exhibits and general activities.

Following this general news and business discussion, there comes a constructive criticizing period. Different suggestions are made as to better and more constructive news, greater circulation and advertising.

The entire magazine comes under the club's supervision and make-up, with Miss Manter overseeing the publication. Miss Marjorie Elms, publicity director, and Mrs. Inez Harlow, curator of education, usually sit in with the children to aid them if any help is needed.

The editorial board consists of seven executives, E. Herbert Bramberry, editor in chief; Alice Buckley, associate editor; Alice Dawson, art editor; Florence Dawson, recording editor; Ruth Rothstein, business manager; Claire Caulfield, assistant business manager and Peter Solomon, advertising manager. The

stories, poems, nature talks, etc. The circulation is well over 200 with subscribers extending throughout the United States and beyond to Japan, England, India and Belgium. The Exchange Bureau of the Museum, who sponsor the publication, is an organization of young collectors of natural history specimens, birds, insects, plants, etc., that crawl, that flies" (Maxwell Aley).

Its Object

It is the object of Our Hobbies to "tell about the museum and to familiarize the members with each other's ability, work, and spirit," as was explained in the first issue. They have a checking account at a local bank, and many advertisers. The rates are based on the circulation, worked out on the regular schedule used in business circles.

Copies of the South American issue have been sent to many schools, government officials and other organizations throughout Latin America, it being the museum's desire to establish good will, peace, and international friendship. This is shown in these words which appear on the inside cover of the magazine—"To the Promotion of Friendship and Understanding Between the Americas This Issue of Our Hobbies is Dedicated."

The next issue will be published in the form of an "Anniversary Number."

Bear Cubs Make a Tub Full

A woman near White Plains, N. Y., possesses a couple of bear cubs which have become very tame and are great pets on the estate where they are kept. They are given regular baths, which they greatly enjoy.

At first it was quite a problem to bathe the cubs in any other way than turning the hose upon them, and this the little animals did not like. At last someone thought of making use of a regular bathtub such as is ordinarily used in homes. This was placed out of doors where it could be conveniently filled. The cubs have been taught to climb into it and sit down, one at each end. It is stated that it would be difficult for anyone to preserve a solemn countenance at the sight of these two little black bears sitting foot to foot in this enameled tub with the water about their shoulders.

The Samoyede—Reindeer Shepherd and Sled Dog

INTEREST in Chukotka, the famous sled dog that went with Commander Byrd to the Antarctic, calls attention once more to the valuable services which have been rendered by sled dogs on similar expeditions. Nansen, in his book "Farthest North," pays tribute to the courage, sagacity, and faithfulness of the dogs that served him in his Arctic explorations.

As a rule, the Eskimo dog and the husky are thought of when sled dogs are mentioned. The Samoyede is not so well known; yet that he, too, is a fast sled dog is attested by Nansen, Scott, Shackleton, the Duke of Abruzzi, Borchgrevink, and others. Mishka, the thoroughbred Samoyede,



Mishka, a Thoroughbred Samoyede.

of our picture, is directly descended from Rudini, one of the sled dogs used by the Duke of Abruzzi, and extremely intelligent. Mishka, at the age of 18 months, is still very much of a mischievous pup, the pet of all the children in the neighborhood.

Mishka loves the snow, and his heavy white coat keeps him warm however cold the day. The Samoyede, in fact has two coats—a short, thick undercoat, which he sheds in summer, and which is almost waterproof, and a long outer coat that stands out straight from the body. The combings can be spun into a wool which, when knitted or woven, is very light, warm, and readily cleaned, and in softness and durability is said to rival the well-known Angora wool. For generations this wool has been used in Siberia for making mitts and socks, because not only is it very warm, but it does not easily absorb moisture. During the World War an English aviator had a scarf made of Samoyede wool, and at the end of the war it was said to have been as fluffy and fresh-looking as when originally made.

In speaking of his first meeting with the Samoyede dogs which had been procured for him by a Russian friend for his use in the Arctic, Nansen describes them as "well-bred animals, long haired, snow-white, with upstanding ears and pointed muzzles," and he adds, "With their gentle, good-natured-looking faces they at once ingratiated themselves into our affections." The Samoyede is, indeed, not only a very good sled dog, but a splendid pet and companion as well.

The Samoyede is a distinct breed, not related to the Eskimo dog or to the husky (nor to the Spitz, with which he is sometimes confused). For at least 20 centuries he has lived with the seminomadic people who inhabit the tundra country extending from the White Sea in northern Russia to the Gulf of Khazanga in western Siberia on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. These people, who value their dogs highly, train them almost entirely by the voice; in fact, it is said that they never strike them.

The dogs live with the family, and one of their duties is to protect the choom, or tent, from attack by bears. Their principal work, however, is to drive and round up the reindeer, as sheep dogs do the sheep, although they are also used for hunting, as well as for drawing sleds. They are fond of children, and on long trips in their native country, even when almost starving, they will play with the children without harming them.

While not so large as the Eskimo dog, these beautiful white dogs, sometimes marked with biscuit color, are very powerful, one dog being able to drag a man on a sled over fairly level ground. Seven Samoyede sleds are used at world's best, but a load that five Eskimo dogs could

The Mail Bag

Robbinsville, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

This is a "try, try again" letter, as I am anxious to hear from a Mail Bagger. I am 12 years old and live in the country on a large farm. I am fond of reading, swimming and horseback riding. My horse's name is Comet. He was named for Halley's Comet, and while he is not as speedy as his namesake, he is a fine substitute.

I practice my piano lesson an hour a day and am now enjoying MacDowell's "Woodland Sketches." I have four sisters, Charles, Louise, Margaret and Anne, and some day we shall have an orchestra all by ourselves.

One spring day hundreds of our little chickens were let out into the fields. Suddenly a cloud darkened the sky and, fearing the storm, the chickens ran in great confusion. I was now quaking for a ride to Seattle in one of the large transport planes that run between San Francisco and Seattle.

If any boys who are interested in aviation will write to me, I shall be very glad. Stanley H. [Here is a letter to interest aviation fans.—Ed.]

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

June P. (12), Maxwell, Calif.
Doris W. (13), Seattle, Wash.
Marion B. (13), Towson, Md.
Louise C. (14), Rochester, N. Y.—Especially from abroad.

Boys

Nancy R. (14), Omaha, Neb.—Especially from foreign countries.
Mary A. (14), Newton, Ia.—Especially from abroad.
Anni R. (14), Hamburg, Germany.
Dorothy S. (15), Alexandria, Va.
Elsbeth T. (15), New Hartford, Conn.
Winifred R. (16), Towson, Md.
Georgia O. (16), Milan, Mich.—From the West or from the East.
Virginia C. (17), Norristown, Pa.—Especially from Africa, Japan, India or China.
Dorothy C. (17), Portland, Ore.—Can correspond in German.

Dear Editor:

I am very pleased to see that the Motherland is not forgotten in the Young Folks' section of the Monitor. One of the most interesting articles I have seen in this section was the short novel "The Pictures of the Railway." I was interested in this not merely as a model railway fan, but because I had seen it under construction.

The railway was built by Captain J. E. P. Howey, well-known racing motorist. It was Captain Howey's ambition as a boy to control his own railway and this ambition has been fully realized, as he is not only the principal shareholder, but he practically controls the railway.

The most used of the stations for passenger traffic is, no doubt, the station at the Duke of York's Holiday Camp. This is an old airfield that has been taken over to furnish a good camping holiday. There is no need to sleep under canvas here as there are many of the original army huts that can be used in lieu of tents, if preferred. The camp is a great favorite with Scout troops and it is often visited by the Duke of York. It was on one of these visits that he drove the train. A picture of this incident was on the Young Folks' Page on December 13 last. The railway cost about \$300,000 (\$150,000).

I must also thank you again for being the medium through which I have obtained two most interesting correspondents in the New World, and it is through the interesting letters I have received that I have realized what a huge land America is.

[This letter will especially interest those who remember the photograph of the Duke of York driving the little engine of the Holiday, Hythe & Dymchurch Railway.—Ed.]

Newport, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have ever attempted to write to the Mail Bag. I am 13 years old and I should like to correspond with any boy of 13 or 14.

Newport is a very interesting city. It has not only summer sports but winter sports, too, as there has been some fine skating on the Big Pond. In the summer, the beach is crowded with people.

I am very much interested in stamps and foreign coins. I have been attending the Christian Science Sunday School for three years.

Edward G.

Gardena, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have read it for some time. I should like to correspond with girls anywhere. I am 15 years old.

I have visited the Huntington Library and Art Gallery twice. It was left, with the grounds, to the State by Henry E. Huntington, and is in San Marino, near Pasadena. It is especially noted for its collection of eighteenth century English paintings. The most famous is Gainsborough's "Blue Boy." There are also many

Answer to Book Puzzle published Feb. 21:

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: ELIZABETH FRY.
When: Eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.
Where: England.

Why famous: A philanthropist and one of the first in England to promote prison reform. She came of an old Norfolk family, members of the Society of Friends. Her father, John Gurney, was a banker and a merchant of prosperous means. Even as a girl Elizabeth Fry discovered a zeal and a talent for aiding all who were in poverty or any other distress. After she was 18 years old she became more deeply, more actively, interested in her religion, so that a little later the Friends acknowledged her as a "minister."

As early as 1813, in addition to her domestic and family responsibilities, Elizabeth Fry began to visit the inmates of Newgate Prison, London. Four years later there was founded an association for the improvement of the Female Prisoners in Newgate. The purpose of this association was to inaugurate many of the conditions and practices nowaday mere matters of course in the administration of the prisons. In the early nineteenth century, however, these reforms took necessarily the simple shape of more effective discipline, the entire segregation of men and women prisoners, the provision of opportunities for their secular and religious education, the improvement of their living conditions, and the opportunity for their suitable employment. Many of these reforms were arrived at largely through Mrs. Fry's personal efforts, and the reforms which endured and spread.

In the company of her brother, Mrs. Fry visited prisons all over England and Scotland, later on the Continent. In time she was recognized officially, her views heeded and valued. She conferred with leading prison officials, she inspected prisons and houses of detention in places as widely separated as Dublin, Paris, Geneva, Stuttgart; among conditions as diverse as were to be encountered in Italy, Russia, and Denmark. By the time she retired from her activities in 1842, she had the satisfaction of seeing her recommendations acted upon by prison authorities in almost all quarters of civilized Europe.

Needless to say, Mrs. Fry was a woman of great vigor and of shrewd common sense. Like her masculine counterpart, the reformer, John Howard, her motives were religious. She never stirred discontent in the hearts of the prisoners, but strove to cause them to realize their mistakes and to repent of them. It is in large measure due to her sincerity of purpose, her vision and her steadfastness that the modern world owes the generally more humane and enlightened conditions which prevail in the prisons.

In Lighter Vein



Pedestrian: "Hill! Why don't you put 'West Point' on that fence?"
Workman: "That's not 'I'm adoin', Guv'nor."

Wrong Tackle
The station master rushed out of his room, after hearing a crash on the platform. He discerned a disheveled young man among a confusion of milk cans.
"Was he trying to catch the train?" the station master asked of a small boy who stood by admiring the scene.
"He did catch it," said the boy, "but it got away again."—Wall Street Journal.

What's Wrong With These Sentences?
"Oh, this is so sudden!"
"I'll be ready in a minute, dear."
"I had a lot of trouble down in California this winter to find a real estate man to show me some property."
"This is a very funny joke."

A Money Saver
Friend: "Well, what's the latest brilliant idea?"
Inventor: "I'm working on a new pencil, two inches shorter than the usual size. You see the last two inches is always thrown away by the user."

The Difference
"Dad, what does it mean here by 'diplomatic phraseology'?"
"My son, if you tell a girl that time stands still while you gaze into her eyes, that's diplomacy. But if you tell her that her face would stop a clock, you're in for it.—Everybody's."

A Simple Matter
Confidential Clerk: "I'm afraid, sir, I can't find Mr. Superb's telephone number."
Big Business Man (testily): "That's simple. Ring him up and ask him!"—Humorist.

A Quotation for Today

MODERATION is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all virtue.
—BISHOP HALL

Odds and Ends

The Success
The oldest ship afloat is said to be the British convict ship *Succes*. The vessel was built in Burma in 1790, and has been on exhibition in many countries. It is shortly to return to Australia where it will be converted into a floating museum.

London Transcript—Shoppers are all the time working on a substitute for gasoline. All we know about it is that it won't be shoe leather.

One School Attendant
Tavistock, N. J., the smallest borough in the United States, has only one child of school age. The voting population of the town—nineteen men and women—voted \$150 to pay for his first year of education.

Arkansas Gazette—Natural scientists are working on a substitute for gasoline. All we know about it is that it won't be shoe leather.

To Entertain Londoners
London has spent more than £40,000,000 in the erection of new theaters during the last two years.

Kansas City Journal—An ideal sign for a pawnbroker would be: "See Me at Your Earliest Inconvenience!"

Its Inventor
The saxophone bears the name of its inventor, Antoine Joseph Sax, of Belgium and Paris.

The Children's Corner

SUNSET STORIES—Homes in Many Lands

UP, UP, up, shot the elevator, past floor after floor! "We must be going to the moon," gasped Peter. "I can't even count the floors, we are going so fast!"

"Forty-three," announced Mary, as the elevator stopped.

The children looked about in amazement. Often had they been in upper apartments of skyscrapers, but what they saw now was entirely different. They found themselves in a cozy bungalow, surrounded by a large yard inclosed by a tall iron railing curved in at the top. And beyond the railing was no street, no house next-door, nothing but air with a tower looming here and there.

They had come to New York for the week-end with their parents, who had promised to show them a home on a tower. And here they were, high above the city streets in a bungalow on the roof of a skyscraper.

After greeting Mr. and Mrs. Grant and Dorothy, the children ran to the railing and peered through, expecting to see the street below, but they saw only the roofs of stories farther down. About them were tall buildings of many designs. Some of them were like vast boxes set on end, and the same size at the top as at the bottom, while others were terraced toward the top with several "set-backs." The building they were in was the "set-back" style.

After looking about eagerly Peter asked excitedly: "Daddy, what does the upper part of this building remind you of?"

His father shook his head.
Exclaimed Mary: "I know! A cliff dwelling. It is like the picture you showed us of the cliff dwellings in Colorado. The stories are set back like giant steps."

"So they are," declared Mr. Norris. "This gives light to the street below and grace and variety to the building."

Dorothy slipped her hand in Mary's and asked: "Would you like to see our playground?"

Well, there were swings and slides and croquet just like a playground down on the terra firma, as Mr. Norris called the ground. Gravel covered the roof and evergreen trees grew in large tubs.

"In summer we have flowers and a plot of grass," said Dorothy. "When you get used to it, living on a roof is ever such fun, for you have something like the country and the city as well. Daddy says we might have a cow and chickens next summer!"

This caused a general laugh and Mr. Grant explained that he had said this in an enthusiastic moment. When their parents had gone into the bungalow, Dorothy pointed out the Statue of Liberty, the Woolworth Building, with its great clock, and the rivers that surround Manhattan, making an island of that part of New York City. Then she showed them Long Island, New Jersey, Staten Island and Yonkers.

"This is almost like living in a captive balloon. I didn't suppose there was so much air in all the world!" exclaimed Peter.

Chubby did not quite like it. He stayed close to the bungalow. "I like the ground best," he told them.

Then Dorothy showed them another building on their roof. It was still higher than the bungalow, a beautiful structure like a Greek temple. This was the water tank, that furnished pressure.

After dinner in the cozy bungalow, everybody put on wraps and went out of doors to see the lights. It was like fairyland with lights twinkling everywhere. The Greek temple was illuminated, as were other decorative tanks on other buildings. The river banks were outlined with flickering lights. Boats carried lights up and down the rivers and Long Island Sound. Unending lines of automobiles flashed their lights along the distant streets and bridges, and overhead from time to time an airplane flew. One went very slowly, while flooding the city with music from a radio.

Mary clapped her hands and cried: "Oh, dear, I hope I won't wake up and find it all a dream."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh Jerry suddenly disappeared this morning.

And I got all excited and went galloping all over the neighborhood looking for him!

And I found him in the park—he was with the iceman and I said, "His goodness! I've been looking everywhere for you! Did you get lost?"

"Shucks no," he said, "I've just been playing that I was out on the farm again."

Then he told me to take a good look at the iceman's horses. They're just like two of my master's horses and when the iceman came by the house this morning I just had to follow him a few blocks!

Record only the Sunny Hours



A Friend in Need

Urbana, Ill.
At 1 o'clock it had begun to rain, and now, at 8, it was still pouring. With almost 200 miles behind them, a family of motorists were travel-worn, but now as the lights of their destination began to take shape in the murk they seemed to take on new encouragement.

"You'll come in on Route 16," a brother had written. "Stay right on the starter brought no response, and came to a filling station. Turn right and you're just one block from our doorstep."

They had splashed along on city streets for what seemed miles before the wife finally announced that there, surely, was the station! The street to the right of it was almost a lake. Water had overflowed the curbs and crept nearly to the porches of the houses. The car had passed through scores of such flooded places that afternoon, so it was noosed into the water again. It chugged weakly and jerked to an inert halt. Pressure on the starter brought no response, so the driver started to take off his shoes and socks.

"If you'll hold it steady," a cheery voice called through the rain from the sedan that had pulled in at the rear. "I believe I can push you through on my bumpers."

In no time the car had gone through the flooded area and the motor was chugging again.

"Are you all right now?" asked the benefactor.

"Just fine, thank you. I wonder, can you tell us where 907 Van Buren is?"

"Well, Van Buren is over on the other side of the city from here. I'll tell you—I'm just from a ride. If you'll turn around and follow me, I'll guide you there. No trouble at all, and I'll be glad to do it."

He wasn't out for a ride—not on such a night—and the trip would be taking him far out of his way. But they gladly followed him. When at last they reached their destination the husband plowed through the rain to the kindly stranger.

"You've been ever so good to us," he said. "Ever so good. I want you to take this \$2 bill and . . ."

The stranger laughed. "Nonsense," he said. "Put your money back in your pocket. Glad I happened along when I did. Good night!"

As he was gone, but the memory of his kindness remains.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Issues of The Monitor in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What emperor served as a private in his own army?—*One Minute Biographies*. 20
2. Where do members of a symphony orchestra pay for the privilege of playing in it?—*Editorial Page Feature*. 20
3. What noted artist of 300 years ago set the fashion for such modern jewelry?—*Fashions Page*. 20
4. How many passports were issued by the State Department of the United States in 1928?—*Odds and Ends*. 20
5. How has Germany obtained funds for her reparation payments, according to the Reichsbank?—*News Section*. 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Deliberate

To deliberate is to weigh carefully, to pause and consider, to stop to reflect with, however, the avowed intention of acting.

One may "meditate" or "ponder" or even "consider" things by himself and with no activity in view, but to deliberate, one, or it may be a group, takes counsel, weighs reasons and examines facts, in order to pursue a course of action.

The Latin *de* means "down or thoroughly," and *libere* is "to weigh," from *libra*, "a balance," hence deliberation is actually the mental weighing of arguments for or against a proposition. It implies slowness of decision, thus it is not only a careful and mature but also a complete consideration. A mental balance is seen attained, in which possibilities and probabilities have been thrown and then carefully sifted out.

The adjective *deliberate* means carefully considered, formed or done after due deliberation.

Both verb and adjective accent the second syllable, *de-lib-er-ate*, but differ in the final syllable. Sound *e* as in event, *i* as in it, *e* as in maker, *e* as in verb as in late, *e* as in adjective as in acute.

"They deliberated the proper course to pursue."

What They Say

Benito Mussolini: "The year 1929 should be a great year for stabilization and equilibrium. It should be the dawn for the dispersing of those clouds portending European economic ills."

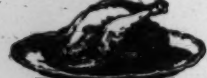
Calvin Coolidge: "Peace comes from honesty and fair dealing, from moderation and a generous regard for the rights of others."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Canada and the United States

THAT excellent Canadian newspaper, the Ottawa Citizen, contemplating the report of the United States Department of Commerce, showing that Canada is the largest purchaser of American exports, remarks very justly: "If the good will of South America is worth cultivating, surely the good will of Canada is worth keeping."

This is, of course, a proposition beyond dispute. It is unhappy the fact that certain acts of the United States, or perhaps it might better be said certain actions performed by officials of the United States of late, have hardly been gratifying to Canadian sentiment. The action of the House of Representatives, for example, in passing the Box Bill, which would interfere with the free entrance of Canadian citizens into the United States except as immigrants, does not arouse enthusiasm on the other side of the border. The United States Radio Commission, which has been struggling with the problem of allotting wavelengths, calmly assumed that out of 100 wavelengths, that is to say rights of way through the atmosphere, Canada was entitled only to six. The natural response from north of the border is one of inquiry as to who gave the United States sole jurisdiction over the air. There are other grievances, such as the inordinate thirst of Chicago's drainage canal, proposed tariff changes which might interfere with Canada's exchanging her commodities for those of the United States, and the general assumption that power produced on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence ship canal may be exported to the United States. On all these questions Canadian sentiment is, to say the least, a trifle touchy.

In the main there should be sympathy with the attitude of the Canadians, and with the very restrained suggestion made by the Ottawa Citizen. It may, however, be fair to say, not by way of retort, but merely for the purpose of opening a question of some importance, that the United States is also a very considerable purchaser from Canada, and if America should treat its customer well, it likewise should treat the United States well. American good will, in the words of the Citizen, is worth keeping. How long it can be kept, if neither the Dominion nor the Provincial Governments are able to discover any way by which they can check the lawless and crime-producing Canadian industry of shipping intoxicating liquors into the United States, is a question. Apparently the conference recently held on that subject accomplished no good end. While those participating in it have expressed individual hopes that they have begun a discussion that may lead to some useful results, the whole matter seems to have dropped into what Cleveland called innocuous desuetude. It is quite as desirable that Canada should find some way to discontinue the practice of thrusting undesired stimulants upon the United States as that the latter should find some way of sharing the atmosphere more equably with Canada.

But seriously, there are in the relations between the United States and its northern neighbor today matters at issue which, unless wisely handled, might develop into causes of serious estrangement. It is a matter of current knowledge that Mr. Hoover is quite cognizant of this fact. Despite his interest in South America, there is no reason to apprehend that he is going to put that section in a preferential position above that of America's neighbor, good customer and sturdy friend to the north.

The New Broom in Yugoslavia

THE new broom in Yugoslavia is evidently determined to sweep clean. Within three weeks of coming into being it had, among other things, introduced a carefully thought-out unified penal code—the first the country had had—engaged a Czech adviser to unify the fiscal system, punished many dishonest officials, opened the frontier between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria which its predecessors had kept closed for fifteen months, entered into negotiations with that country not only for a commercial treaty but for the establishment of a mixed commission to obviate further trouble on the frontier, inaugurated an economic conference of the states of the Little Entente, revived negotiations with Greece for a pact of friendship and the settlement of the dispute over the free zone at Saloniki, and, last, but not least, dissolved all the political parties which had spent the previous ten years in tangle the skein which the unwilling autocrat, King Alexander, is now engaged in unraveling. Truly a formidable first installment of much-needed reforms.

It is, of course, too early yet to say whether the new régime is going to be a success. But it has certainly begun well—so well, indeed, that Yugoslavia today has more of the appurtenances of real liberty than when it lived under a system which appeared to be democratic but which nevertheless permitted one section of the community to dominate the rest by its control of the civil service, the army and the police. The civil service has already received stringent orders that it henceforward is to consider itself servant and not master of the community.

It is the avowed intention of King Alexander to use his present autocratic powers no longer than is absolutely necessary for the unification of the country and for clearing up the mess left

by ten years of uninterrupted incompetency and corruption. There is naturally a possibility that his views as to the time when he should divest himself of his new authority and retire once more into the comparative obscurity of constitutional monarchy will not coincide with those of his subjects. It is notoriously difficult for those who have once tasted power to make a graceful exit from the stage when they have played their part. But in the case of King Alexander there is the important difference that it was only with great reluctance and long hesitation that he took upon himself the rôle of dictator. Consequently, until there is ocular proof to the contrary, he should be given credit for not being as his fellow autocrats are.

Meanwhile, in the ancient Roman phrase, he is certainly "deserving well of his country." Not since the triune kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was established at the end of the World War has the prestige of Belgrade stood so high in the councils of eastern Europe. King Alexander has an unrivaled opportunity to raise it still higher. Venizelos has just come back to office in Greece after years of exile; newly democratized Rumania has never been more ready to conciliate its neighbors; Masaryk and Beneš still hold the reins in Czechoslovakia. The signs multiply that the Yugoslav monarch is preparing to cooperate with these men in establishing a better Balkans, thus helping to stabilize not only his own country but the peace of the world.

Insular Reciprocal Trade

STRENUOUS and persuasive objection is being made in hearings conducted by the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington to the proposal that the administrative provisions of the tariff act be applied to the placing of import duties on products from the Philippine Islands. Apparently those who resist such possible action are willing to rest their case on the implied moral obligation of the United States to foster and encourage productive industry in insular as well as in home possessions. That there is such an implied obligation can hardly be convincingly denied.

As to the legal right to subject certain of such imports to tariff duties there is, of course, no question. The law is plain and its provisions are specific. While it may be made to appear that the sugar-producing industry has been, or will possibly be, affected in some degree by the entry of raw sugar from the Philippines, it is insisted by the opponents of the plan that no affirmative showing has been made that serious injury is even threatened.

There is, it is noted, the specific allegation that the absence of duties upon copra and coconut oil has made it possible for producers in the islands to establish a virtual monopoly of the coconut oil market. It is interesting to American consumers to note that the proponents of tariff restrictions on these imports are members or officials of the National Milk Producers' Federation.

Native Franchise in South Africa

ANOTHER scene in the interracial drama in South Africa came to an end with the defeat of the Hertzog Representation of Natives Bill in Parliament a few days ago. As so frequently happens in politics, the opposition came from two different extremes—the South African Party under General Smuts, which felt that the bill was too ungenerous, and the Boer Nationalists, who felt the bill conceded too much.

In 1926 General Hertzog, the Prime Minister, presented to Parliament four bills aimed to settle the native question. One of these bills concerned the franchise. At the present time the natives of the Cape Province may vote upon the same basis as the Europeans, and it is said that native votes in the Cape already hold the balance in some twelve election districts. While they cannot elect natives to Parliament, they are able to elect Europeans pledged to defend their interests. In the other three provinces of the Union natives do not enjoy any franchise—they are even excluded from all indirect representation in the lower house of Parliament. These natives naturally have looked with envy upon the superior status of their Cape brethren, and they have come to demand some form of participation in the government of the country in which they live.

General Hertzog, the leader of the Nationalist Party, has been alarmed at these demands. In a speech at Smithfield in the fall of 1925 he declared that the extension of the Cape franchise meant "the eclipse, and will be the death knell of European civilization." Nevertheless, he realized that the natives should have some form of representation; and in his Representation of Natives Bill he attempted to effect a compromise. This bill proposed to abolish the existing franchise of the natives of the Cape; but in return it proposed to extend to qualified natives throughout the Union as a whole the right to elect seven European members to the Assembly. The proposal at once aroused the opposition of the Cape natives and of the leaders of the South Africa Party. They declared that the Cape franchise was a symbol of racial equality and that if it should be removed the native population would lose all hope of achieving an equal status with the white men. To give a race which outnumbered the whites four to one the right merely to elect seven Europeans to a body of 135 members was no satisfactory substitute. On the other hand, the extreme Boers did not relish any plan which was the beginning of native representation in Parliament.

During the last two months the feeling over the franchise question has become intense. In a speech at Bethal on January 15 General Smuts denounced the Hertzog bills in no uncertain terms, and declared that the native question should be solved, not along political, but along economic lines. He declared that what the native wanted was fair economic treatment. A few weeks ago the Nationalist Party leaders, General Hertzog, Tielman Roos, and Dr. Malan, issued a manifesto attacking General Smuts and declaring that he favored a black dominion of South Africa. This manifesto quoted with disapproval the statement of the British Government in 1922 relative to Kenya, that the interests of the natives must be put first, a theory accepted in Tanganyika and by the Hilton-Young commission. This basis could not be applied in South Africa, which must, they said, be a white man's country. For a time it was be-

lieved that the Nationalist Party would make the cry of a white South Africa the issue of the elections this June.

Obviously the injection of a racial issue into a European election would do great injury to the prospects of a satisfactory settlement of the native problem. But the vote in Parliament on February 25 defeating the Hertzog Native Representation Bill has probably disposed of this issue for the time being. The Prime Minister has withdrawn the other bills in his native program, and the slate is therefore officially clean for a new effort to solve the problem. In the debate on the natives bill, General Smuts demanded the appointment of a national commission to study the whole native question. Surely this request is one which both parties, regardless of the outcome of the next election, could support.

A Chair in International Finance

A CHAIR in international finance, which it is now proposed to establish at Princeton University, appears to be a logical step in the cultivation of better foreign relations. An endowment of \$500,000 in commemoration of a former student of the university, James Theodore Walker, contingent upon the raising of an additional \$200,000, would make possible the establishment of a chair in honor of Dr. Edwin Walker Kemmerer. The idea is especially timely in view of the fact that Dr. Kemmerer is now engaged upon a mission to China endeavoring to solidify and improve the monetary system of that Republic. He has had signal success upon like missions to various countries of Europe and South America, and now his professional services have called him to assist the people of a fourth continent. It is especially fitting, therefore, that his work should be recognized in this manner and that an effort be made to perpetuate the studies which he has been instrumental in initiating.

Prior to 1914 the United States was a debtor nation. During the succeeding four years that debt was paid off in supplies, and a credit was established. Since 1918 the credit has been mounting rapidly, incident to the extension of loans to the countries which found it difficult to recuperate from the effects of the World War. During this period of rehabilitation American experts have been called upon to re-establish the finances of Persia, Austria, Poland, Nicaragua, Haiti and various other countries. In addition, American credits have been utilized to an extraordinary extent in re-establishing the fiscal systems of England, Belgium, France, Germany, Greece and Italy. And today American experts are sitting on a board with representatives of the European countries endeavoring to bring order out of the difficult problem of reparations.

Within a brief period of fifteen years the United States has become deeply involved in international credits. Some \$24,000,000,000 of foreign loans are held by Americans. In addition, foreign securities are now being bought and sold freely upon the exchanges of the United States. The practical question of making good these loans is but the smaller part of the problem. It has been found that the power to make loans abroad is one fraught with vast political significance. Therefore, the time is right for the question of international finance to receive the place it demands in the attention of students. Princeton University would take a leading position in the study of this problem by the establishment of the Walker chair. It is fitting that such a chair shall be established there, for one of the faculty has already done much to solve the emergency problems of numerous foreign nations. Those who would perpetuate peaceful relations throughout the world by practical means should welcome an opportunity to apply scholastic analysis to international finance.

How Big Can a Snowflake Be?

NO DOUBT any statement attesting that the people of Boston, on the morning of February 26, witnessed a fall of snowflakes as big as feather dusters would be promptly repudiated—and justly so—and followed by "authenticated stories" from elsewhere of snowflakes as big as bushel baskets. As a matter of fact the snowflakes which fell in Boston were not so big that a person could not get his arms around one of them. But they were extraordinarily large, so large that thousands of persons who watched them fall averred, in open-mouthed amazement, they had never seen the like before.

And just to prove that they were bigger snowflakes than ordinarily fall in a community that has a fairly good reputation for veracity, a photographer single-handed and alone, as the story goes, captured one of these monstrosities and placing it alongside a foot rule took a picture of it. The photograph showed that this particular snowflake occupied a space indicated as two inches by the foot rule. There, then, was the prima facie evidence of a snowflake of a size not often seen even in those areas which make a specialty of snowfalls. It was a snowflake to be proud of, but it could not be kept for any museum to display. It went the way of other snowflakes and the "real whoppers," the photographer asserts, got away from him despite fast footwork and a piece of chilled cloth which he used to net the whirling flakes.

Editorial Notes

While the announcement that the new small paper money which the United States Government is soon to issue will cost more than at first thought may be disquieting to those who are trying to keep within the budget, it will not be half so serious as it will be if the general public finds that it will not go so far.

This system called "time" is queer indeed. Radio and telegraph messages, traveling faster than the earth turns, enable Thursday's news from China to be read on Wednesday in the United States.

These engineers making synthetic lightning for tests with transmission lines are reminders that knowledge is power—particularly knowledge of electricity.

Caboose crew to talk with engineer by radio, says a headline. More back seat driving, eh?

Why Not a Cabinet Secretariat?

By LINDRAY ROGERS

Lecturer in Political Science, Columbia University

PRESIDENT-ELECT HOOVER is to have two more secretaries than any previous President has had. Their salaries have been appropriated by Congress. Why should not one of these secretaries be attached to the Cabinet rather than to the White House? Why should he not begin a service which will institutionalize the Cabinet? Why should not the Cabinet be made a real organ of the Government instead of a peripatetic meeting of the President and his department heads?

The American Cabinet does not rest on statute. Its basis is purely customary. The original executive departments handled foreign affairs, war and finance. The others have been established as the ambit of administration has grown larger. This development has been discussed by recent articles in The Christian Science Monitor. There are now ten heads of executive departments. Under President Washington the three secretaries and the Attorney-General met with the President. This informal committee was at once known as the Cabinet.

The nomenclature was borrowed from England, but the American committee has been of a very different sort. It has remained different even though the number in the committee has increased to ten, or eleven if the Vice-President attends as he did in the Harding Cabinet. The British Cabinet reaches collective decisions. It is the committee of the legislature. It is a real executive organ. The Prime Minister is no more than the chief of the executive—*primus inter pares*. The Cabinet is responsible to the legislature and may be put out of office.

Heads of American executive departments are responsible only to the President. They have no collective responsibility. Each member of the Cabinet can be dismissed by the President. There is no relation to the legislature. Each department head conducts the affairs of his department as required by congressional legislation and under general instructions from the President. This freedom is mitigated on occasion by discussion of his department's problems in Cabinet meetings, but these meetings are most informal. Weeks, even months, have sometimes elapsed without one being held. Meetings are *causaries* rather than deliberations in which decisions are arrived at. Yet if President-elect Hoover should announce that he intended to abandon the Cabinet tradition—that he did not wish his secretaries to meet regularly at the executive offices—public opinion would be alarmed. The Presidency is the most powerful political office in the world. American public opinion considers it wise for the President to discuss with his department heads not only routine departmental matters, but general executive policies of importance. What reason is there then for not making the Cabinet more of an institution?

This could be done if it were given a secretariat. The functions of such a secretariat would be to record decisions which are taken, to document matters coming before the Cabinet from particular departments or from the President and to act as a unifying or co-ordinating agency. Such an agency does not exist in Washington at the present time. No more spectacular example of the ineffectiveness of the Cabinet was ever given than by the oil scandals. Mr. Hughes stated that to the best of his recollection the oil leases had never been discussed in the Cabinet. Other evidence presented to the senatorial investigating committee indicated that they had been discussed, perhaps when Mr. Hughes was absent. On a matter of such importance as this, however, should there be any possibility of doubt? Should there not be some means of knowing definitely if occasion arise what has been considered in the Cabinet and what has not been considered? It is safe to say that if the oil leases had been presented to the Cabinet and had been documented by a secretariat, accustomed thus to clarify departmental matters presented for Cabinet and presidential consideration, those leases would never have been completed. Certainly Cabinet members like

Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hoover would have raised serious questions as to their propriety.

This may be said to be an extreme case, but it serves to illustrate what a slight institutionalization of the Cabinet would prevent. A Cabinet secretariat could thus be of tremendous assistance to a President. The American President, contrary to the popular belief, is chief of the executive only in name. He is powerful politically rather than legally. He exerts no general control over administration in the departments. The department heads have full powers, limited only by law. These powers are always tempered by the desires of the secretaries to have their decisions meet with presidential approval. It is rare that matters must be submitted to the President in order that administrative determinations may be legal. In most cases, the President can do no more than use his influence. If he is unsuccessful, his only recourse is to dismiss a recalcitrant department head and appoint another in his place. This extreme measure is seldom taken.

The public, however, always looks upon the President as responsible. It is thus highly important that he have adequate means of informing himself of departmental matters. The Budget Bureau has been of some assistance in this respect. It has also used its scrutiny of the estimates as a means of investigating administrative detail. But this is not the heart of the matter. The President needs an *alter ego* in respect of departmental business. Each secretary comes to the President and to the Cabinet with preconceived views determined in large part by his permanent officials—his bureau chiefs—and urges those views on the President. There is no impartial agency which can report to the President or to the Cabinet directly and see to it that matters are presented in such form that all their dark corners are illuminated.

A Cabinet secretariat could make an administration more efficient not only in respect of its own work, but in respect of the decisions and experience of previous administrations. American Presidents (Mr. Hoover is a happy exception) usually have only the outsider's knowledge of how their predecessors have used their office. The records of the Cabinet secretariat would be available to successive administrations—records not only as to decisions taken, but as to relevant information presented when certain matters were up for consideration. It could, furthermore, act as a conduit between expert opinion in the country and the Chief Magistrate. As Secretary of Commerce Mr. Hoover several times asked that economists explore certain problems for him. He will doubtless continue such a policy as President. One of his secretaries will certainly serve as the liaison officer between the President and his extragovernmental research agencies. The work done by these agencies, however, will cut across the business of several of the executive departments. What more natural than that this work should filter through the President's secretariat assigned to deal with Cabinet matters?

Of course, the Cabinet secretariat could not work if it attempted any control. The final responsibility is and must remain the President's. He must be able as hitherto to pursue a policy in the face of the united opposition of his department heads. Making a Cabinet more of an institution will not make the President share his responsibility. The single function of the secretariat would be to assist. Its assistance would be given both to department heads and to the President. Both England and France have Cabinet secretariats of this kind. In England the secretariat has had since it was set up in 1917 only one head—Sir Maurice Hankey. No board of directors of a large private corporation would dream of discussing corporate problems as informally as our Cabinet discusses governmental problems. The business of the American Government, however, is far more important than the business of any private corporation. Why should not President-elect Hoover, who hopes to make our administrative system more efficient, take the step of assigning to the Cabinet one of the President's new secretaries?

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ROME

CONSIDERABLE anxiety is felt by the civic authorities on the condition of the famous equestrian statue of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius, which stands in the middle of the square on the Capitoline Hill. It had been observed for some time that the Emperor was leaning dangerously to the right side, and on close examination it was discovered that the right foot of the Emperor was six inches lower than the left. Prince Buoncompagni, the Governor of Rome, immediately appointed a special commission to watch over the statue and to make suggestions for its safety. The monument, which is stated to be the best example of ancient equestrian statues extant, was originally gilded, and there is a popular belief among the Roman folk that when the horse is regilded Rome will fall. During the Middle Ages it stood in front of the Church of St. John in Lateran, and was removed to the Capitol square on the suggestion of Michelangelo, who also designed the pedestal. About eighty years ago Marcus Aurelius appeared likely to fall off his horse, and lead had to be poured into the heels and feet so as to increase the weight and maintain the statue's equilibrium.

Italy, more than any other European country, has frequently to meet heavy emergency expenditure arising from natural calamities. This year Sicily has been afflicted by an exceptionally destructive eruption of Mt. Etna. However, thanks to the prompt and energetic measures taken by the authorities, the loss of property was reduced to a minimum by the timely removal of all goods and chattels. The final inventory shows 5000 persons left homeless and 700 houses and 1200 hectares of fertile citrus fruit orchards destroyed by the lava. A decree law empowers the Ministry of Public Works to proceed immediately with the erection of permanent shelters for the homeless, using for this purpose funds already assigned to the "special" budget of that department, and, jointly with the Ministry of Finance, to take the measures strictly necessary for repairing the damage done to public works and buildings and other losses; while 1,000,000 lire has been assigned from the emergency funds of the Ministry of the Interior for alleviating distress. Subscriptions both at home and abroad have been refused.

What should Signor Mussolini be called? There are many in Italy who, when speaking about him, refer to him as the Prime Minister, or the Head of the Government, or Il Duce, or more unconventionally, Mussolini. The time has come, writes Signor Curzio Malaparte, one of the most prominent among the Fascist intellectuals, to settle the point, and he strongly inclines for calling Signor Mussolini simply "Il Duce." There exists today, he says, such a gulf between the Duce and the other Italians that it would be disrespectful to show any sign of familiarity when mentioning the name of the Prime Minister. There are still too many, Signor Malaparte continues, who boast of having had the same nurse as Signor Mussolini, or of having eaten with him at some period in the past, or of having been at his side in a public demonstration. There are still too many people who, when they talk of the Duce, call him simply Benito. There are too many who address him with the familiar pronoun and boast of great intimacy with him. It is time to declare in a loud voice that Benito no longer exists. Today Mussolini is called the Duce and nothing but the Duce, and no one has the right to use the second person singular to him.

The Italian Government has now inaugurated the necessary steps for the restoration of the Palazzina dei Mulini and the Villa of San Martino in the

island of Elba and for the preservation of all the Napoleonic relics in the island. The question of the Napoleonic souvenirs in Elba was raised in the Italian Parliament before its dissolution by Signor Luigi Rava, who stated that interest in the past history of the island of Elba had considerably increased in Italy since research work was begun on the episode of the "conspiracy of the fourteen Italians" for the escape of the Emperor from the island in 1814. This period was of the greatest importance in the history of Italy, and new light is expected to be shed upon it when the research work will have been completed. There is only one document which speaks of this conspiracy and which gives the names of two of the fourteen conspirators, but this document was relevant because it contained a copy of the Constitution which the Italians had prepared and which was to be promulgated in Italy as soon as Napoleon had left Elba. There are great hopes that all the missing documents relating to this incident may be found at Elba.

A few weeks ago Signor Mussolini opened the inaugural meeting of the commission appointed for rationalizing the methods employed and the controls exercised in the civil service. Business men have been called to work with government officials at this task. A great deal has already been done in the last six years to reduce the number and simplify the procedure of government departments. Many special services have been closed down, the administrative organs of the Ministry of Public Works have been decentralized, industrial services, formerly run by the Government, have been leased to public utility companies, the several branches of the air service have been centralized, and as a result of these steps there has been practically no increase in the number or cost of the civil service staff since 1922. The task now undertaken is that of improving and simplifying methods of work by conferring greater individual responsibility on the heads of services and abolishing the multiplicity of checks and needless duplications built up by the top-heavy bureaucratic organization of the past. One of the evils to be guarded against is that of the survival of offices and services after the task for which they were required has been performed. More business in government and less government in business is the aim in view.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judgment of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Birds in Scandinavia

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with the picture of a Norwegian farm in the Monitor of February 12, the writer is happy to relate that not only do the Norwegian farmers furnish sheaves of grain for the birds in winter time, but the people of the cities do likewise. And the custom prevails in Denmark and Sweden as well.

The farmers, who before Christmas bring their wares to the market place in town, always take along sheaves of grain. These sheaves, which are then sold to the city dwellers, are called "jule-neg" (Yule-sheaves), for they are the Christmas gifts for the birds.

In front of nearly every house there are trees, and the sheaves of grain are placed in the trees. If there is no tree, the sheaves are fastened to poles, tied to the houses. It is also customary to put out outside the windows, and often a tray on which fresh bread crumbs are daily spread.

Thus, whether the birds of Scandinavia choose the country or the city for their winter quarters, they are taken good care of.

Mrs. GUDRUN H.G. PETERSEN.

Brooklyn, N. Y.